

Law Enforcement News

Vol. XXVII, Nos. 547, 548

A publication of John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY

January 15/31, 2001

In this issue:

Around The Nation: A coast-to-coast roundup of police news. Pages 2-4.

No quick fixes: The LA County sheriff unveils a 30-year overhaul plan. Page 5.

Mutual affection: Police & criminals alike in New Orleans love their Glock 40s. Page 5.

Warming up to cold cases: Future forensic scientists aid investigators. Page 5.

Tip of the hat: NAACP salutes NHSP. Page 5.

People & Places: Cop-hating legislator cops out; woman at the helm; crocheting a tangled web; a pioneer's passing; C-OP is a two-way street; hot wheels; sticking around; now you see them, now you don't. Pages 6, 7.

Boy, oh Boole: Landlords are targeted in drug crackdown. Page 8.

Toxic export: A Massachusetts molester is suspected as Montana cannibal. Page 9.

Vote-rocking: Town wants cops to show their voter IDs. Page 9.

Forum: Community prosecution is the real deal; putting the drug war's lolly on the silver screen. Page 11.

Trial & error: Simulations avoid real-life mistakes. Page 12.

DC, we have a problem: Homicide unit overhaul is planned. Page 12.

Info at the ready: FDLE expands its Web offerings. Page 12.

Criminal Justice Library: "Tired Cops. The Importance of Managing Police Fatigue." Page 13.

Doffing their suits: Gun makers hope for a better deal from Bush. Page 14.

R.I.P.: Police deaths surged in 2000. Page 14.

Upcoming Events: Professional development. Page 15.

Staying in: Court says sex offenders can still be held after prison terms are up. Page 15.

Border crossing: Mexico court OKs drug suspect's extradition. Page 15.

Forms follow function

NYPD gets serious about improving police-community relations

In hopes of improving the police department's uneasy rapport with minority residents, New York City Police Commissioner Bernard B. Kerik this month outlined a series of sweeping changes that will affect the way officers of all ranks interact with citizens in the future.

The measures were unveiled by Kerik and Mayor Rudolph Giuliani on Jan. 15, on what would have been the 72nd birthday of Martin Luther King Jr. They include mandatory attendance by police commanders at community meetings, routine surveys of public satisfaction with the NYPD and a new training curriculum that will focus on community relations for recruits and supervisors. As an incentive, officers will now be rewarded with days off for improving community relations, just as they have been for fighting crime.

Among the most significant changes, however, is the replacement of a single-sided sheet used by officers for describing in their own words why they conducted a stop-and-frisk. Used by the department for the past decade, the widely criticized form proved problematic with officers who either failed to complete it or did so in illegible handwriting.

A new double-sided form, already in use, uses a simpler checklist format that is expected to provide far more information about street stops. Officers are provided with more than a dozen

factors to choose from to explain the reason for the stop. They include "suspicious bulge," "furtive movement" and "fits description," as well as "refusal to comply with officer's direction(s)" and "unusual nervousness."

It also asks that the officer report whether the action was based on personal observation, a radio call or a citizen's description of a crime. In

**Why was that person stopped?
A suspicious bulge? A furtive
movement? Officers better
have answers.**

another area, officers are asked by the form whether any "environmental factors," such as blood stains or a ringing alarm, played a role in the decision.

Kerik said the measure will help defuse anger that can arise when police fail to explain to the subject the reason for the stop, leading subjects to conclude that the action was discriminatory or capricious. "It makes it less confrontational if you explain to that person why they were stopped," he told *The New York Times*.

The new form, which can be fitted into officers' memo books, will make it easier to tabulate data and reduce paperwork. "I think it is going to benefit the members of the department and I think it's really going to benefit the citizens of the city that are stopped," Kerik said.

There was a significant decrease in the number of stop-and-frisks since 1999. That year, 104,000 people were stopped — a 25-percent decline from the previous year. The trend seemed to continue in 2000, when during the first half of the year police filed reports on just 35,555 encounters.

Although the results of a recent Quinnipiac University poll indicated in January that the bitterness many black and Hispanic New Yorkers feel toward the NYPD has abated since a survey on this topic eight months ago, a majority still said they disapprove of how police do their job.

The survey of 1,007 city residents found that 59 percent of blacks who responded to the poll said they found fault with the department. While a high figure, it is still less than the 75 percent who answered the same way last April. Conversely, the 31 percent of respondents who endorsed the work of the NYPD was nearly double the 17 percent who answered that way in the earlier survey.

Among Hispanic voters, 46 percent expressed disapproval with police, down from 61 percent

Continued on Page 8

Strapped for personnel, Portland kills four-year degree requirement for recruits

Officials with the Portland, Ore., Police Bureau this month said they regretted the decision to rescind a four-year college degree requirement, but maintain that a steep decline in the number of applicants to the agency over the past few years and an anticipated flood of retirements in the near future made the move essential.

"We realized we needed to make an adjustment," said Police Chief Mark Kroeker. "I don't view it as a lowering of our standard. I view it as an opening

of the door to other qualified candidates," he told *The Oregonian*.

The requirement was implemented in 1996 by former chief Charles Moose, who argued that the complexities of police work required greater education. From 1993 to 1995, the bureau received an average of 2,500 applicants. From 1996 to 1999, however, that figure fell to 550 applicants annually, according to Nancy McPherson, who is the director of services and oversees the agency's personnel division.

In a commentary written for *The Oregonian* newspaper, McPherson noted that the bureau expects 200 vacancies over the next two years — 120 of them from retirements.

Instead of a bachelor's degree, the new policy will require just an associate's degree for entry-level officers, or 60 semester-hours or 90 quarter-hours of college courses, McPherson said the agency will seek candidates who combine some college with life and work experience. "The

bureau is completely missing these folks now, and we believe that their maturity will be as valuable on the street as formal education," she wrote.

Incentives such as tuition reimbursement and other resources, such as language and cultural competency courses, will still be provided for officers who wish to continue their education.

No other hiring standards will be modified in the effort to expand the hiring pool, said McPherson.

Detective Sgt. Robert King, the president of the Portland Police Association, said that while the union appreciates the department's recruitment dilemma, he is disappointed by its move to ease the higher-education requirement. The bureau should increase its tuition reimbursement so that officers can complete their college education once hired, he told *The Oregonian*.

Approximately 63 percent of Portland's officers have a four-year degree. The bachelor's degree will still be required for officers who are promoted to sergeant or higher ranks.

The bureau hopes to hire 100 officers this year, and another 100 in 2002. Last year, however, a series of aggressive out-of-state recruitment drives produced only 41 candidates. "Even when we pulled out every stop, we're still falling far short of the necessary numbers," said Kroeker.

The Multnomah County Sheriff's Office remains the only law enforcement agency in Oregon with a four-year degree requirement.

Packrat behavior is blessing & curse as Illinois police have to save more evidence

Police in Illinois may now have to find a way to preserve some very large pieces of evidence, such as vehicles, in order to secure the very smallest type of evidence — DNA samples — under a law that took effect this month requiring all evidence relating to a murder to be permanently saved.

Legislators passed the law in the wake of the state's moratorium on the death penalty, based on the notion that new technology could one day free a person wrongly imprisoned for a crime. The statute also requires the retention for 25 years of evidence in sexual assault or abuse cases, and for seven years in felony cases where a genetic profile of the defendant has been created.

But it is creating space problems for

some departments. "Having to keep it for longer periods of time is certainly going to put pressure on storage space in general," Mount Prospect crime prevention officer William Roscop told *The Chicago Daily Herald*. "What we have now is pretty much stretched to its limits. We all learned as a nation how important storing evidence properly is through O.J. Simpson's trial, so this is going to be one more challenge."

In Schaumburg, police are still trying to evaluate how much of a car they will have to preserve in a case of Jevette Walters, a 13-year-old girl charged with stabbing her mother 200 times. "Will we have to preserve an automobile forever?" asked Robin Aylor, the police department's property

and evidence custodian. "You have to really evaluate what's going to be evidence. Do we need the entire automobile? Do you need the engine compartment, the four tires?"

Anything unusually large that does not hold forensic significance can be returned or destroyed under a reasonableness standard written into the law. However, if that evidence is later found to be of value, its destruction will be considered a Class Four felony. Judges will make the decision when evidence includes larger items.

Right now, the items stored by Schaumburg police include shoes, food, car doors, blood and huge lighting systems for growing marijuana.

"My nightmare would be to send

someone to jail and find some new technology that would prove it's [not] the right person," said Aylor.

While police officials in Arlington Heights do not foresee too much of a storage problem, the department is buying a second, larger freezer to hold semen and blood samples. An Arlington Heights resident was among the victims of a serial rapist, 33-year-old Mark Anthony Lewis, who was recently arrested and charged in a string of attacks on Asian women across Chicago's North and Northwest suburbs.

"We're hoping it will all be manageable," said police Comdr. Thomas Kopp. "The state does not have to take precautions, but we'll see down the line if it becomes overkill."

Around the Nation

Northeast



CONNECTICUT — The homicide rate is down in Hartford compared to the previous two years. There were 18 homicides in 2000, compared to 24 in 1999 and 26 in 1998. Police Lieut. Mark Pawlina, the commander of the Major Crimes Division, said that part of the reason could be the demolition of low-income housing projects that served as breeding grounds for crime.

East Haven officers Thomas Russell and David Torello have been cleared by a federal jury of allegations that they used excessive force on a woman during a traffic stop. Cherylaan Wanholt claimed that she was dragged and thrown across the hood of a police cruiser and then struck repeatedly with a flashlight. The officers' attorney noted that from the beginning it was a "mentless and baseless charge."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Kofi Apca Orleans-Lindsay pleaded not guilty Jan. 3 to a federal charge of killing a Maryland State Police trooper during an undercover drug investigation in the District. Cpl. Edward M. Toatley was posing as a drug dealer and was trying to purchase \$3,500 worth of cocaine from Orleans-Lindsay, police said. After taking the money from Toatley, Orleans-Lindsay walked away, but then allegedly came back and shot the officer in the head. Another officer who witnessed the shooting confirmed that the shooter was wearing the same clothes that Orleans-Lindsay had on moments earlier.

The number of homicides in the district fell last year to 236, compared to 241 in 1999. Law enforcement officials attribute the drop to such factors as low unemployment, an aging population, dwindling cocaine markets, more criminals in jail and fewer gangs on the street. Executive Assistant Police Chief Terrance W. Gainer and Police Chief Charles H. Ramsey say they plan to drive the rate down further through a variety of tactics, including continued use of a mobile force that put about 100 officers on the streets at open-air drug markets and other hot spots.

MAINE — For the first time since 1983, the city of Portland has gone a whole year without a homicide. This coincides with a record low throughout the state. In Portland, authorities attribute the absence of killings within the city limits last year to several factors, including a strong economy, a firm response to domestic violence and advanced medical care. Lieut. Joseph Loughlin, head of the city's detective bureau, said that rescue workers and emergency rooms have saved the lives of many people who could easily have become homicide statistics.

MASSACHUSETTS — The number of homicides in Boston rose in 2000 to 37, up from 31 the year before, due in part to a heightened level of violence during the first six months. The homicide total had been dropping steadily since hitting an all-time high of 152 in 1990. The 1999 figure was the lowest since 1961.

In Wakefield, the scene of a shooting

massacre at an Internet consulting firm on Dec. 26, police officers are receiving post-incident counseling from members of the Boston Police Department's crisis management team. Authorities say Michael McDermott killed seven people at Edgewater Technology in a rampage that left some officers wondering what could have been done differently. The officers on the 45-member Wakefield police force have never dealt with anything remotely close to the Edgewater shootings, as the town's last homicide was in 1991. They secured the building and after being given the "all-clear" by a State Police SWAT team. An assessment of the situation showed that no shots were fired by officers and no officers were injured.

NEW JERSEY — On Jan. 5, a state appeals court overturned a Superior Court judge's decision to drop criminal charges against two state troopers accused of shooting three unarmed men on the New Jersey Turnpike. Troopers James Kenna and John Hogan, both of whom are white, must now face prosecution for attempted murder and aggravated assault in the 1998 shootings of two black men and a Hispanic man — an incident that triggered a national debate over racial profiling.

NEW YORK — Four women have come forward so far in Suffolk County, claiming that they were forced to expose themselves to a police officer during a traffic stop. Two of the women have identified the officer as Frank Wright. The officer has been suspended without pay and the FBI has begun an inquiry into possible civil rights violations, as the alleged victims are of Hispanic or Native American descent.

Officials in Cheektowaga hope to decide soon on whether to hire veteran police officers from other departments. Police Chief Bruce D. Chamberlin has received 50 to 60 inquiries from police officers throughout the country since The Buffalo News reported that a local city council member favors accepting the lateral entries as a way of eliminating the time and expense of hiring recruits. Chamberlin said that under state civil service law, Cheektowaga could only accept officers from other New York departments.

A federal judge has dismissed claims that Nassau County may have been negligent in hiring and supervising police officer Anthony Raymond, who fatally shot a man in 1995. Raymond, a former New York City officer, had been arrested twice before and had 19 civilian complaints against him from when he served with the NYPD. The judge's decision came two days after a jury awarded the dead man's family \$2.25 million in damages.

State troopers and local police officers in Warren County will soon be equipped with handheld devices that read bar codes on vehicle registration stickers, along with laptop computers or handheld devices that can quickly generate and print tickets and transfer the summons data electronically to a court and the state Department of Motor Vehicles.

It's apparently all right to curse out a cop in Manhattan, after Criminal Court Judge Carol Edmead dismissed all charges against a man for spouting foul language at a police officer. The case

stemmed from a confrontation between Carl Washington and Police Officer Michelle Artis, which led to Washington being charged with disorderly conduct and resisting arrest. The judge noted that Washington was only "exercising his constitutional rights to express his views regarding members of the Police Department."

The number of homicides in New York City rose last year to 671, from 667 in 1999 and represents the second consecutive annual increase. The total is still low when compared to the more than 2,000 homicides in 1990. Overall crime in the city fell by about 5.5 percent last year.

In order to make up for the recent manpower shortage caused by retirements and injuries in the Niagara Falls police force, the city plans to hire some experienced officers from other police departments. Police officials will also hire civilians to carry on administrative duties that were previously performed by officers in order to free up more officers for street duty.

In Albany, there were more homicides, robberies and rapes in 2000 than in 1999, and police say the role of drugs, gangs and handguns in street violence has become increasingly clear. Police Chief John C. Nielsen, who in his one year on the job has made such changes as dismantling the department's narcotics squad and forming a community response unit, says that there would continue to be changes in deployment to combat violence but that a coordinated approach involving schools, clergy and nonprofit groups, along with the police and government, is needed to teach kids alternatives to violence.



ALABAMA — Montgomery Mayor Bobby Bright on Jan. 2 fired two officers who admitted to cheating on a sergeant's exam. Police said that Sgt. Reginald Derico helped design the test and gave answers to Cpl. Rondell Wannamaker. The test now has to be readministered at a cost of \$15,000.

FLORIDA — After 15 years of using private security guards, the residents of Carrollwood Village will begin paying \$182,000 a year for Hillsborough County sheriff's deputies to patrol the community on a part-time basis. The residents feel it is not too high a price to pay for the psychological comfort that comes with having officers with full arrest powers.

Palm Beach Police Chief Frank Croft, 46, will be retiring April 1 after a 24-year career that saw him rise through the ranks from patrolman. Croft, who has worked security details protecting every president since Nixon, will receive a \$4,652-a-month pension.

The police union in Pinellas Park claims that too many good evaluations of officers by supervisors have been downgraded by their superior officers, and it is now seeking a contract clause to outlaw the practice. The union has been trying to raise the issue for almost two years. Former police chief David

Milchan said that this sort of thing did happen during his tenure, and that it is not unusual for immediate supervisors to be uncomfortable with giving officers bad news. Police Chief Dorene Thomas admits that the practice still does happen occasionally, but maintains it is not as common as the union suggests.

Police in Miami-Dade and Broward counties are contacting every local man arrested for soliciting a prostitute in the past year, as well as looking up registered sex offenders, as part of an investigation into the homicides of two prostitutes. Police believe that both women were killed by the same person. In both cases their bodies were stuffed into suitcases and left along public roadways.

The death of Miramar police detective Christopher Miele has been ruled a suicide. Miele had contacted another officer Dec. 30 and told him he was depressed and wanted to kill himself. The other officer, who tried to keep Miele on the radio while he raced to his house, found him dead at the scene of a gunshot wound to the chest. Miele had numerous commendations in his personnel file.

Jupiter police retired their commemorative millennium badges when 2001 arrived. Patrol officers, detectives and others will be allowed to keep their special badges, the \$4,000 cost of which was covered by forfeiture funds.

LOUISIANA — On Jan. 4, former New Orleans police officer Benjamin Glaudi 3d was indicted by a federal grand jury on a charge of selling a gram of cocaine. While the amount is minuscule by federal court standards, he sold the cocaine while still an active member of the police force. Four days after the alleged drug deal, he resigned from the force under pressure after he was suspended in an unrelated disciplinary matter.

Harry Brown took office Jan. 2 as police chief in Port Allen, the first African American to be elected to the post. Brown, who had been a police sergeant, narrowly defeated Jeff Bergeron, the son of former police chief Butch Bergeron. The chief's position became vacant when Adrian Genre resigned from the job in August after pleading guilty to perjury during a civil rights lawsuit against the city and the department. Brown wants to improve relations between the department and community residents.

The homicide tally in New Orleans spiked this year in 2000, leaping to 204 from 162 a year earlier. It was still the second lowest total in 13 years. Police attribute the jump last year to increased narcotics activity in the first half of the year, and a lot of young predators who got out of jail on probation or parole. Three-quarters of the homicides involved handguns.

State police in the New Orleans area are being equipped with flashlights that detect alcohol on a person's breath. The flashlight sucks in air being breathed and registers alcohol levels. The Greater New Orleans chapter of Mothers Against Drunk Driving will provide the flashlights with a grant from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

NORTH CAROLINA — The chief of

detectives for the Cumberland County Sheriff's Office, Maj. Ray Davis, is on administrative leave pending an investigation into complaints of sexual harassment. The complaint, filed by Deborah Koenig, the legal adviser for the sheriff's office, and Lieut. Deborah Crain, alleges that Davis licked female employees and touched them in inappropriate ways. The complaint, lodged with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, also alleges that Sheriff Earl Butler and Chief Deputy Cuyler Windham ignored complaints about Davis's behavior. Davis has flatly denied the allegations.

In Charlotte-Mecklenburg county, the number of homicides dropped 12 percent last year to 75, compared to 84 in 1999. Greensboro saw a modest uptick in homicides, with 21 homicides in 2000 compared to 20 in 1999, while in Durham, the total jumped to 28 in last year from 16 in 1999, ending a three-year decline. Officials in Charlotte-Mecklenburg attribute the decline to efforts to curb drug-related violence.

Creedmoor police Lieut. Giovanni Ford has been suspended without pay after a 16-year-old girl who was fulfilling court-ordered community service under his command alleged that he forced her to perform oral sex. After an internal investigation, a judge ruled Dec. 20 that there was no probable cause to charge Ford. The state Bureau of Investigation, however, has charged him with felony second-degree sexual offense and will conduct its own investigation.

The Human Relations Commission in High Point has passed a resolution recommending that the city create a citizen review board to handle complaints made against the police. Commissioners said such a board would make police more accountable, and the panel plans to make a formal presentation to the City Council.

The state Highway Patrol will spend \$2.1 million to purchase 100 Camaros with Corvette engines to help update its fleet of Ford Crown Victorias. The cars, which will hit the roads this spring, have a top speed of 159 miles per hour.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Former Duncan police chief Barry Mallek has been paid \$60,000 to drop a lawsuit in which he claimed that he was unlawfully dismissed in July 1999.

Charleston police officials are resisting a city council member's proposal for a gun buyback program, saying such programs usually don't cut crime and only net a lot of old guns that are unlikely to be used in crimes anyway.

TENNESSEE — State trooper John Mann was killed by a hit-and-run driver early Jan. 1 while wrestling with an alleged car thief on Interstate 24 in Nashville. The hit-and-run driver subsequently turned himself in, and police suspect alcohol was involved.

The Chattanooga Police Department is adding the use of an assessment center to promotional tests to screen candidates for higher ranks. One captain and two lieutenant spots will be filled, although more slots could open up if veteran officers take advantage of new retirement incentives.

VIRGINIA — Five Roanoke men have

been indicted on charges of conspiring to possess and distribute crack cocaine and cocaine powder, in the first drug indictment tied to rogue police officer Frederick Pledge. Pledge was indicted last June on drug conspiracy and racketeering charges, accused of taking money and other items from drug dealers over the last six years. One of the men named in the federal indictment unsealed on Dec. 26, Robert Tyrone Adams, called Pledge and two other Roanoke officers his "knights in shining armor" for allegedly taking payoffs for not arresting him. The other officers are also on administrative leave pending further investigation.

The state is getting financial help from Congress to combat the use and distribution of methamphetamine in the Shenandoah Valley. Ninety-six percent of all methamphetamine seized in the state is said to originate in the valley. The State Police will get \$250,000 from the Justice Department to work with local police and sheriff's departments.

Although he had only sued the town that once employed him for \$950,000, fired Leesburg police chief Keith A. Stiles was awarded \$3.1 million in mid-December by a federal jury. Stiles was fired shortly after it was revealed that he was the informant who sparked a state probe of two town officials who had allegedly charged personal expenses to the town's charge account. The officials resigned as part of a deal without any charges being filed. The jury's verdict was said to be a message to municipalities that employees should not be penalized for blowing the whistle on fraud and corruption.

The Chesterfield County Police Department opened a new precinct station in Chester on Nov. 10 as part of an effort to decentralize the department and get officers more involved in the community. About 120 officers will work out of the 4,000-square-foot station.

A dozen top police officials in Norfolk have asked legislators to reject a plan that would allow Police Chief Melvin C. High to appoint his own assistant chiefs, sidestepping internal candidates approved by the Civil Service Commission. Under the existing system, employees who seek promotions take tests and apply internally for jobs. High maintains that many cities across the country allow police chiefs to choose their own assistant chiefs. The City Council last month endorsed the plan, which still requires an amendment to the City Charter and approval by the state General Assembly.

Midwest

ILLINOIS — The Heartland Resource Support Center closed its office in Bloomington on Jan. 1 after federal grant funding expired. The resource center covered 25 counties in east-central Illinois, providing computerized public and law enforcement data bases for research and investigative purposes, suspect profiling and incident mapping. The State Police will try to absorb some of the center's functions.

The number of homicides in Chicago declined last year by 14, to 627, the

lowest homicide total in 33 years. A police department spokesman said the decline was due in part to a decrease in gang-related murders, linked to a crack-down of open-air drug peddling.

WOOD DALE Police Officer James Budzisz is on administrative leave after being charged Dec. 23 with domestic battery and child endangerment. Budzisz allegedly punched a 15-year-old female relative in the face, pulled her hair, shoved her into a clothes dryer, and then threw her out of the house while she was wearing no coat or shoes. A departmental hearing was set for Jan. 5 to determine whether any disciplinary action will be taken against him.

The Chicago police have temporarily pulled out of a federal drug task force after the Drug Enforcement Administration took more than a day to give the Chicago police access to a DEA agent involved in a shooting. The agent shot two suspects and accidentally wounded a police officer. While the Chicago Police Department has no problem with the shooting and acknowledges that the DEA officer was a hero who probably saved the life of the police officer, tensions arose over the time it took to interview with the DEA officer. Standard departmental procedure is to conduct an informal interview within hours of the discharge of a weapon.

KENTUCKY — Lexington Police Chief Larry Walsh attributes the city's drop in homicides last year to a more organized public safety plan and a larger police force. The plan divided the city into three patrol zones, each of which was divided into eight neighborhood-based beats. The sharp drop in homicides, from 25 in 1999 to 11 last year, was part of an overall decrease in crime in 2000.

MICHIGAN — A bill signed into law on Jan. 2 by Gov. John Engler is expected to increase the number of people carrying concealed weapons. The new law mandates that county gun boards must issue permits as long as applicants are at least 21 and have no felony record, repeat drunken driving offenses or history of mental illness. Applicants will no longer have to demonstrate a need for the concealed weapon. A statement issued by Engler's office asserts that the new law, which takes effect July 1, will actually be tougher because it states that concealed weapons cannot be carried in schools, day-care centers, playgrounds, bars, casinos, large entertainment facilities or hospitals. The old law did not have such restrictions.

Using about \$43,000 in federal grant funds, the Saginaw County Sheriff's Department has upgraded its sidearms from the Smith & Wesson 9mm. handguns issued in 1989 to Sig Sauer .357 semiautomatics. The expenditure will also cover training costs.

Bank robberies in Wayne County are approaching record highs, as the number climbed to 175 near the end of the year — more than double the total for 1999. More than 70 percent of the robberies occurred in Detroit. The record for the county is 230 robberies, set in 1996.

OHIO — Two Cincinnati police officers, Robert Jorg and Patrick Caron, were indicted Jan. 3 on criminal charges stemming from the death of a man while

in custody. Police wanted to question Roger Owensby Jr. for drug dealing. Police said that when Owensby tried to flee, officers forced him to the ground and sprayed him with a chemical irritant. He died at a hospital of "mechanical asphyxia" less than two hours later. The county coroner said that this could possibly be the result of a chokehold, or from the weight of the officers while he was on the ground. A grand jury determined that Jorg killed Owensby but that there was no premeditation.

Beginning March 22, the Beavercreek Police Department will offer its first citizens police academy. The head of the academy, Sgt. James Wuebner, said the purpose of the 12-week program, which will offer shoot/don't shoot simulations as well as behind-the-wheel cruiser training, and topics like domestic violence and narcotics investigations, is to improve relations between citizens and police.

An arbitrator has ordered the reinstatement of Cincinnati Police Officer Robert J. Hill 3d, who was fired last July for throwing a 68-year-old man to the floor during a confrontation at a convenience store. Hill claims to have used force on Robert Wittenberg, who suffers from Alzheimer's disease, because a police dispatcher had said that an intoxicated man was in the store threatening to hurt people with a drill. Wittenberg's wife said he suffered broken ribs and hip bones, a punctured lung and a lacerated liver. His family is suing Hill and the city.

An Ohio State University police officer has been forced to shut down an adult-oriented Internet site he created. Capt. David Stelzer has admitted that the site, which featured sexual images of bondage and domination, was his but said he had several disclaimers on it warning people under the age of 18 not to enter. Stelzer was suspended for a week with pay while the university determines if further punishment is in order.

WEST VIRGINIA — Federal District Judge John T. Copenhaver Jr. sentenced former state police chemist Todd Owen McDaniel to serve a three-month term in a halfway house, after an FBI investigation of the state crime lab's Drug Identification Section revealed that he skipped required tests on suspected drug evidence. Defense lawyers representing drug suspects have demanded independent retesting of evidence, and some people convicted of drug crimes are petitioning to have their cases re-examined in light of the potentially tainted evidence.

WISCONSIN — The Milwaukee Fire and Police Commission is seeking an opinion from the City Attorney on what recourse it has if a chief fails to follow a direct order. Mayor John O. Norquist has said that the city hasn't made enough progress in fighting violent crime and appears to be making the case with local officials that a new chief is needed. The request for the legal opinion followed a demand last month that Police Chief Arthur Jones assign more officers to the city's south side.

Minocqua Police Chief Greg Raube resigned on Jan. 2. He is the fourth member of the department to resign since the state Division of Criminal Investigation has started looking into allegations of improper sexual conduct

by some officers. Raube said his decision to step down had nothing to do with the investigation.

Traffic crashes killed 38 people in Milwaukee last year, up from 30 in 1999, and a top police official said many of the deaths were due to driving under the influence, running red lights, or failure to yield to other drivers. Statewide, traffic deaths hit an 11-year high of 803 last year.

Geneva's Town Chairman, Joseph Kopeczyk, is looking into possibly disbanding the six-member local police department and contracting with the Walworth County Sheriff's Department in order to cut costs. Police Chief Ed Gritzner opposes the idea.

Homicides in Milwaukee dropped slightly last year, to 121, compared to 124 in 1999. However, the clearance rate in these cases has been 80 percent, well above the 10-year national average of 67 percent.

Keith E. Williamsen and James M. Yonkie face charges after being accused of putting sink sanitizer in a Beaver Dam police sergeant's take-out order at a Mexican restaurant. Sgt. Scott Bahr noticed a strange smell in the chalupe he ordered at Taco Bell, and after hitting into it he immediately felt swelling and burning in his mouth. When he investigated the food, he discovered a white granular substance that smelled like a chemical. The two men face up to five years in prison.

Bloomer Chief Michael Bungartz will be suspended without pay for three days and lose half of his \$2,000 raise in 2001 after being convicted of disorderly conduct. Bungartz attacked a woman at a local bar and wrestled with her until she broke free and called the authorities. Bungartz, who was arrested in January 1999 after a domestic violence incident with his now ex-wife, must also attend anger management counseling.



IOWA — Gov. Tom Vilsack has unveiled plans for a \$62-million technical laboratory for the state's medical examiner and the Department of Public Safety. The new facility will include morgue and autopsy facilities as well as upgraded forensic and DNA technology. Vilsack said the current lab, which is a mix of borrowed and rented facilities, is so poor that it threatens the credibility of the work done there.

The Iowa State Troopers Association has agreed to refund Iowa citizens' donations to avoid a consumer-fraud lawsuit by the attorney general's office. The association solicited donations in a fundraising campaign in which it said that "100 percent of your contribution comes directly to the ISTA office" and that no middleman receives a portion of the funds. However, all the money donated in 2000 went directly to the fund-raising company to cover the cost of the campaign.

KANSAS — Topeka Police Chief Dean Forster has announced that he will retire in March, closing a career that

began as a police records clerk in 1970. The next police chief will probably be asked to continue an "all-out campaign" against crime that Forster initiated in June after a report showed that in 1999 Topeka had the fifth highest rate of serious crime among cities with populations of 100,000 or more.

MINNESOTA — A new police computer system in Minneapolis has helped link three teenagers to multiple cases of graffiti. One was on the city's list of "10 most wanted" graffiti suspects. The data base stores, documents and maps digital images of graffiti.

Former Gilbert police chief Allan Olsen was sentenced Dec. 29 to two years probation and a \$500 fine for a misdemeanor drunken-driving conviction, stemming from an accident last May that seriously injured his legs. Olsen had submitted his resignation because he said the injuries prevented him from performing his duties.

Minneapolis police Sgt. Michael Green is being sued by the wife of a murdered gang member for allegedly failing to protect her husband from retaliation for testifying in a murder trial. In August 1998, Juwan Gatlin was shot nine times and found in an alley next to a copy of a police transcript in which he had implicated two other members of the Mickey Cohra gang in the killing of a rival gang member. The lawsuit alleges that Green placed Gatlin in danger by allowing the transcript to reach another gang member.

Winona Police Officer John Howe and part-time dispatcher Steven D. Thornton have been charged with theft following an investigation into missing bicycles from the city's storage barn. Howe faces 22 counts of felony theft while Thornton is charged with two counts of misdemeanor theft. The investigation started last April when Winona Police Officer Nicole Bohm and her husband, a city firefighter, suspected wrongdoing.

MISSOURI — Since the state's anti-methamphetamine bill was passed into law in May 1998, Missouri stores have instituted policies that limit the purchase of certain items containing the drug euphredine. The managers of some Fenton area stores recently received certificates of recognition for calling police when purchases were made of substances related to meth manufacturing. Since the stores got involved, the meth problems in the area reportedly have been drastically reduced.

The state Department of Public Safety has begun an investigation into four former Webster Groves officers to determine whether their certifications should be revoked. Three officers were fired for "inappropriate conduct" and one resigned after allegations came to light that they were frequently involved with two local high school girls. A department investigation had uncovered allegations of nude, hot-tub parties with a 17- and a 16-year-old girl. At least two of the accused officers have since switched departments and continue to wear police badges. City officials have said that they will comply with the state's request for its investigative files, but had not yet done so.

Both Kansas City and St. Louis recorded modest declines in homicides

Around the Nation

last year, with Kansas City reporting 117, down from 122 in 1999, and St. Louis reporting 127, down from 130.

The 2001-2002 budget proposals presented recently by Kansas City Mayor Kay Barnes and City Manager Bob Collins includes plans to hire up to 70 more police officers in the next two years to try and reduce response time to 911 calls.

NEBRASKA — Lincoln and Omaha law enforcement agencies have created a Cyber Crimes Task Force that will work with the FBI, Secret Service and Postal Inspection Service to catch computer criminals in Nebraska and Iowa. Given the specialized training and hardware required by such investigations, and the current limitations on resources, task force members hope to receive donations from businesses that have an interest in reducing computer fraud.

NORTH DAKOTA — Preliminary figures from the state Bureau of Criminal Investigation show that there were seven homicides in North Dakota in the year 2000, including two cases that were apparent murder-suicides.

SOUTH DAKOTA — A former dispatcher at the Moody County Sheriff's Department has filed suit against Sheriff Jerry Hoffman and deputies Bill Davis and Walt Adney for creating an "intimidating, hostile, and offensive work environment." The lawsuit alleges that Hoffman used profanity, talked about going to "nudie bars" and talked about the breast size of female wrestlers. Davis is accused of putting pornography in plain view, and Adney allegedly hugged, touched and sent unwanted personal e-mails to the plaintiff.

WYOMING — The Wind River Indian Reservation and outside law enforcement agencies including the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the cities of Lander and Riverton, Hot Springs County and the Shoshone and Arapaho tribes, have signed an agreement allowing police to make arrests on the reservation without worrying about jurisdictional boundaries. The agreement covers backup procedures, pursuits of criminals across boundaries, and making arrests and issuing citations.



ARIZONA — Deputies J. D. Price and Tony Mascher of the Yavapai County Sheriff's Office have been fired after being charged in federal court with illegally excavating prehistoric Indian artifacts. An archeology student reported seeing the men digging near an Indian ruin that was an ancient Anasazi trading center. A subsequent search of the deputies' homes produced enough evidence to launch an investigation.

COLORADO — There were more rapes in Colorado Springs last year than in other cities its size — 252 compared to a national average of 148 — but officials attribute the difference to better crime reporting rather than more crimes. Jennifer Edwards, sexual assault coordinator at the Center for Prevention of Domestic Violence, said that

she believes the large number is evidence of a better-informed public.

Some police departments in Colorado are offering higher salaries or bonuses for second-language skills. In Aurora, more than 6.6 percent of the population is Hispanic, and an estimated 5 percent of the city's 520 police officers speak Spanish or other languages in addition to English. The city is also home to the nation's second-largest Korean community. Officers in Westminster are paid a bonus of \$500 to \$1,000 a year if they can speak one of three languages — Spanish, Hmong or Laotian — in addition to English.

NEW MEXICO — Gov. Gary Johnson's Drug Policy Advisory Group on Jan. 4 released a report outlining reforms to current state and federal drug policy. The report recommends that criminal penalties be eliminated for possession of small amounts of marijuana for personal use. It also recommended reducing some drug crimes from felonies to misdemeanors. Although the law enforcement response to the report has been mixed, the governor is planning to send the Legislature eight bills based on the report.

TEXAS — The Corpus Christi City Council has approved the purchase of an \$85,000 video imaging system that will improve police access to mug shots of people arrested and booked in the Nueces County Jail. Currently, if police want mug shots they must go over to the jail and get them. Sheriff Larry Olivarez, who has reportedly held back on the project in the past, has not yet approved the system.

Fort Worth and Houston both reported declines in homicides in 2000, with the Fort Worth total representing the lowest figure in 30 years. In Fort Worth, the number of homicides was 61 last year, down from 67 in 1999. An official there attributed the decline to such factors as a good economy, stronger gun-control laws and a decline in the prevalence of crack cocaine and gang violence. In Houston, the number of homicides hit a 10-year low of 227 last year, down from 240 in 1999.

A \$50-million renovation of the countywide radio system in Bexar County is underway. Police and fire officials maintain that the new system will allow various agencies to talk directly to each other and eliminate so-called "dead spots" in the current communications system. The new system should be ready by early 2002.

An Internet entrepreneur, Kevin Bruce Brown, has launched a Web site selling T-shirts, coffee cups and other paraphernalia bearing the image of a maniacal-looking red-haired clown mocking the Kenah police. The site is designed to poke fun at what Brown says are the authoritarian traffic enforcement practices of police in the Galveston County tourist town.

While seven escaped convicts from the state prison system's Connally Unit continued to evade capture, an autopsy of the Irving police officer they killed during a robbery of a sporting goods store, Aubrey Hawkins, revealed that he was felled by as many as 11 gunshots fired from several angles. Six of the seven inmates were rearrested in separate raids in Colorado on Jan. 22

and 24. The seventh escapee shot himself to death when confronted by police. [See photos, Page X.]

The Houston Police Department will put two new Schweizer 333 helicopters into regular service this month. The aircraft, which cost about \$1 million each, will be replacing four older helicopters that were traded in for about \$600,000.

UTAH — The Ogden City Council has passed a curfew making it illegal for school-age children to be on the streets between 8:30 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. on school days. School officials say that it will help students graduate, while the police maintain that the daytime curfew will cut down on juvenile crime. Exceptions are allowed for students accompanied by a parent or going to school-approved employment.

Salt Lake County Sheriff Aaron Kennard, who is losing his two helicopters in a budget cut, is steaming over Gov. Mike Leavitt's proposal for state purchase of a new helicopter. Kennard claims that months ago he proposed a contract with the state for shared helicopter patrol and search-and-rescue operations, but was shot down.



CALIFORNIA — A federal highway safety grant will provide \$5.3 million for 14 new planes that will be phased into the California Highway Patrol's aging air fleet.

A Superior Court judge has overturned the convictions of three Los Angeles police officers on conspiracy and other charges involving the framing of gang members. Judge Jacqueline Connor said in her ruling that the jurors focused on the wrong issue and failed to decide a key question. The officers were the first members of a now-defunct Rampart Division anti-gang unit to be tried on charges based on the allegations of rogue ex-officer Rafael Perez.

The death of Long Beach police Det. Suphade Nelson from a single gunshot wound has been ruled a suicide. Her husband, Kevin, who is also a detective, found her when he returned to their home Dec. 29 after his wife's supervisor said she was not at roll call.

Fingerprint and forensics experts say that the state Department of Motor Vehicles' data base of thumbprints is so badly flawed that it can only be fixed by purging the system and starting all over. About half of the system's 70 million thumbprints are said to be distorted or incomplete.

While homicide totals in most Bay Area cities have been on the decline for about eight years, Oakland's rose last year to 79, up from 60 in 1999. San Francisco's homicide total declined from 64 to 61, and San Jose's from 25 to 17. Officials in Oakland point out that the city's overall crime rate is down 16 percent from 1999, and that a one-year jump in homicides does not indicate a trend.

Donations from local businesses have enabled the Oxnard Police Department

to provide trauma kits to its officers so that they can provide proper first-aid treatment for bullet wounds or other injuries to their partners or civilians while waiting for emergency medical personnel.

San Diego transit officials have requested help from the police and sheriff's departments because authorities believe that gangs are responsible for a countywide wave of crime on trolleys, buses and trains. The Metropolitan Transit System employs 110 private security officers, who have no power to investigate or make arrests. Some uniformed police officers have begun riding trolleys, and teams of police and security officers have been deployed to crime "hot spots."

The Los Angeles Police Department is planning to close its jails at the West Valley and Southeast divisions because of a chronic shortage of civilian jail guards. The closures will allow sworn officers to spend more time on street patrol, although critics say the West Valley closing would actually result in officers having to transport prisoners over greater distances and thus cut into their patrol time.

Undoing months of negotiations between the Fresno police officers' union and the City Council, outgoing mayor Jim Patterson has vetoed an agreement that called for police raises totaling 10 percent over three years. The city attorney ruled that the new mayor, Alan Autry, does not have the power to rescind the veto, although the council has scheduled a meeting for an override vote. Patterson said that he vetoed the contract so that Autry and council members have time to review it, and suggested that raises be limited so as not to force cuts in other departments.

The Colton Police Department recently received four state and federal grants totaling \$402,000 to improve public safety efforts. Much of the money will go toward the purchase of new equipment such as digital recorders, surveillance equipment, hand-held 800MHz radios, computers and computer upgrades, and less-than-lethal weaponry.

Gov. Gray Davis is expected to seek \$15 million in next year's budget for a new state crime lab and \$30 million to help local police improve their own labs. New laws that allow prison inmates more leeway in ordering DNA tests and for police to match DNA from suspects with samples from previously unsolved crime scenes are putting a strain on the state's only existing DNA lab. Davis is also expected to ask for \$11 million to combat identity theft and other high-tech crimes.

U.S. District Judge Gary Feess is refusing to sign a federal consent decree mandating reforms for the Los Angeles Police Department until he is clear on some of the details. Currently, the decree leaves the decision to choose who monitors the department's compliance up to the city and the Justice Department but Feess believes he should have a say in that decision. He also wants both sides to agree on the definition of "at-risk behavior" by officers. The decree is technically not enforceable until Feess signs it.

During the first six months of the current fiscal year, the City of Los Ange-

les paid out \$17.9 million in liability payments in police-related cases, not including an additional \$22 million on claims related to the Rampart police corruption scandal. There are still 70 Rampart-related cases pending.

Violent crime in Los Angeles last year increased by 10 percent overall, with a 27.6-percent surge in homicides. Police officials cited drug sales, high-powered weapons and a decline in youth programs in poor areas of the city as possible contributing factors.

HAWAII — Big Island police reported that 1,081 drunk-driving arrests in 2000, down from a record 1,207 in 1999.

IDAHO — Two Jerome County sheriff's deputies, Cpl. James Moulson and Cpl. Phillip Anderson, were shot to death Jan. 3 while trying to serve a search warrant. A suspect, George Timothy Williams, was also killed. Authorities were withholding details on the incident while the State Police conducted an investigation.

OREGON — A \$4-million federal grant and matching funds from Multnomah County and the city of Portland will be used to install new touch-screen computer systems in most Portland police cars. The system allows officers to access information like drivers' names, registrations and addresses with fewer keystrokes, making it possible to keep their eyes on the road. Eventually, the system will allow police to pull up mug shots and file reports electronically from their cars.

Former Bandon police officer Michael Lee Peters pleaded guilty Dec. 27 to one count of contributing to the sexual delinquency of a minor and one count of first-degree official misconduct, for allegedly having a sexual relationship with a teen-age member of the local Police Explorer program. The investigation began after the girl's parents read about the relationship in her diary.

The Oregon Supreme Court ruled Dec. 29 that police must obtain a court order before placing a body wire on an informant who is going to make a drug buy. The court threw out evidence obtained by body wires in two cases in Curry and Wasco counties in which people were arrested for selling drugs.

Oregon State Police troopers have begun recording the race, age and gender of each individual they stop. A spokesman said that the agency has received only one complaint of racial profiling since 1995, but felt the new policy was prudent.

There were 22 homicides in Portland last year, the city's lowest total since 1971. Of the 22, two were fatal police shootings and one was the death of an inmate at the Multnomah County Detention Center.

WASHINGTON — In a 6-3 decision, the state Supreme Court upheld a law requiring sex offenders to register with local law enforcement, affirming that the process used to classify the risk posed by released rapists and child molesters is constitutional. Under the process, offenders are classified according to their risk of reoffending. More than 1,000 sex offenders are released from Washington prisons each year.

No quick fix in LA County

Sheriff unveils comprehensive 30-year overhaul plan

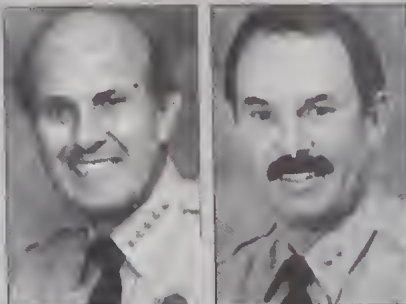
What took 150 years to create, Los Angeles County Sheriff Lee Baca hopes to recreate in one-fifth the time, with a sweeping \$1-billion plan for overhauling his agency that includes everything from cottages for female inmates and their newborns to more convenient visiting hours at the jail.

The 30-year plan, known as LASD2, was unveiled by Baca in December. His goal, he told The Los Angeles Daily News, is to re-examine the Sheriff's Department and then rebuild it as if never existed. "What I'm doing for the county of Los Angeles is getting rid of excuses as to why something can't be done," said Baca. "We're getting things done — period. I'm tired of heavy bureaucratic talk."

Among the key elements in the plan is the establishment of an Office of Independent Review with civilian attorneys and retired judges to oversee the discipline of deputies; the hiring of more women and of civilians; building more stations in Compton, Lennox, Palmdale, San Dimas and Altadena; refurbishing the Hall of Justice for Baca's administrative headquarters and the Sybil Brand jail, and expanding educational programs, as well as those covering substance abuse and domestic violence, for inmates.

In a letter to the county Board of Supervisors, Baca said he wanted to hire two additional assistant sheriffs and four additional division chiefs. A civilian administrator who would serve as an assistant sheriff would oversee the training and technical divisions and the office of administrative services.

Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky said of the additional personnel: "The public would have to understand its purpose. The cost of one assistant sheriff probably produces three patrolmen. Traditionally that's how these discussions are shaped."



Baca
Moorehead
No more excuses, and no sacred cows.

Yaroslavsky told The Daily News, however, that Baca has the board's support. "Sheriff Baca has demonstrated in his first two years of office a capacity for thinking outside of the box..." he said. "You don't have to be out of touch to see what's been going on with other law enforcement agencies. He wants to be proactive rather than reactive."

Some of the projects that fall under LASD2 are already underway. When a 20-year battle over a sexual-harassment lawsuit resulted in a consent decree ordering the promotion of female deputies, Baca responded by ordering that more women be hired. Over the past two years, one-quarter or more of the

deputies hired have been women. Thirty of the 100 cadets in the January 2001 academy class are female.

"Everything from A to Z: There is nothing sacrosanct that we're not willing to change," said Chief Taylor K. Moorehead, in charge of the custody division's 20,000 inmates and is a chief strategist of reform. "This is like the Navy when they put females aboard ships: It's unprecedented."

Other components of LASD2 include a new jail known as "Miracle Program," which would allow pregnant inmates to bond with their newborns in supervised "cottages" at the Pitchess Detention Center outside Santa Clarita. Baca is also considering replacing sworn deputy jailers with less expensive civilian jailers. The plan would also grant patrol deputies "ownership" of their beats, said officials, with bonuses or promotions awarded when crime is driven down.

An ambitious \$1-million program to place computers inside station houses so that children could do their homework there and adults could check crime statistics is also part of the plan, as are computer links to national crime data bases and the Los Angeles Police Department, and a regional crime laboratory that would link the attorney general and police agencies across the state.

"It's not like these plans are carved in stone and will take 30 years to do," a department spokesman, Sgt. Ronald Fernstrom, told Law Enforcement News. "It's a far-sighted program that will be flexible [enough] to deal with whatever comes up. We have no programs right now that are calendared to be completed in 2031, but he [Baca] said if there's anything we can foresee, we will address that now and look to meet the future."

Weapons of choice:

Police, criminals both love their Glock

An AK-47-style assault rifle imported from China and the Glock 40-caliber pistol — the latter a standard-issue weapon for New Orleans police — were among the weapons most frequently seized from young criminals by officers in the Big Easy during 1999, according to an annual report released in January by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative, which tracks weapons used in crimes, found that New Orleans almost matches the national picture when it comes to the illegal gun possession. Nearly 7 percent of gun-related crimes in the city were associated with juveniles, as compared with 9 percent in the

36 cities studied by the ATF. Some 40 percent of guns in New Orleans were taken from people age 24 and younger, the national average is 43 percent.

Last year marked the first time New Orleans has been included in the ATF's study. Since 1997, the agency has tried to trace guns involved in crimes to determine their manufacturer, owners and sellers. The ATF tracked 64,000 guns in 36 cities, including Boston, Washington, D.C., Miami, Houston, Seattle and Los Angeles. In New Orleans, 20 percent of guns were seized in drug cases. Just 2 percent were confiscated during homicide investigations.

The study also found that more than 86 percent of New Orleans' crime-related

guns change hands at least once before reaching the criminal. Nearly 80 percent of the confiscated weapons tracked in the study originally came from federally licensed gun dealers.

"We need to look at what we are doing with the licenses," said ATF Special Agent Bill Kinsella, in an interview with The (New Orleans) Times-Picayune. "Is there something we can do to assist them in trying to eliminate this source of crime guns? Are they the result of a burglary? Maybe there are security problems."

Kinsella was previously assigned to the New Orleans field office, and now works in the District of Columbia.

Of the 2,200 firearms confiscated in

New Orleans, semiautomatics accounted for 55 percent of those seized from juveniles. They also constituted nearly 60 percent of the crime-related guns seized from 18- to 24-year-olds in dozens of cities around the country, according to the national study.

In addition to the Glock, which proved to be a popular choice for both criminals and police, the 7.62mm assault rifle made by North China Industries also surfaced as a weapon frequently confiscated in New Orleans. It was among the top 10 most common crime-related guns the ATF investigated in the city. Capable of piercing the soft body armor worn by police, 17 of the assault rifles were linked to criminals

between 18 and 24 years old, and 57 were seized from all age groups, said the study.

While the assault rifles are hanned from importation under federal law, they are still on the streets, said ATF Special Agent Austin Banks.

Law Enforcement News

Founded 1975.
A publication of John Jay College
of Criminal Justice,
City University of New York
Gerald W. Lynch, President

Marie Simonetti Rosen
Publisher

Peter C. Dodenhoff
Editor/Associate Publisher

Jennifer Nislow
Associate Editor

Mary Mele
Subscriptions

Nancy Egan
Contributing Writer

Correspondents: Hugh J.B. Cassidy,
Jack Dowling, Tom Gitchoff, T.L.
Tyler, Ron Van Raalte.

Law Enforcement News is © 2001 and published twice monthly (once monthly during July and August) by LEN Inc. and John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 555 West 57th Street, New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 237-8442. Fax: (212) 237-8486. E-mail: len@jjay.cuny.edu. Subscription rates: \$28 per year (22 issues). Advertising rates available upon request.

Requests for permission to reprint any portion of Law Enforcement News in any form should be addressed to Marie Simonetti Rosen, Publisher. ISSN 0364-1724. Law Enforcement News is available in microform from University Microfilms Inc., 300 North Zeeb Road, Dept. P.R., Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

Future forensic scientists take a crack at Arlington's cold cases

As part of a collaborative arrangement between George Washington University and the Arlington County, Va., Police Department, students working towards a master's degree in forensic science will get invaluable experience working on cold homicide cases while detectives will get not only a fresh set of eyes, but fresh, scientifically-trained eyes at that.

The program, which began in September, uses the students to reexamine unresolved homicide cases. They follow a comprehensive methodology developed by the Naval Investigations Service, Chief Edward Flynn told Law Enforcement News, which focuses on the passage of time, especially changes in personal relationships and technological improvement as criteria to apply to previously unsolved murders.

"We screen these cases for certain solvability factors," said Flynn. "Particularly physical evidence, strength of witnesses, and identification of suspects."

The seven interns who have been accepted into the program thus far reorganize the file into a death-investigation file format and prepare physical evidence, if available, for submission to the forensic lab for reexamination. "There is a particular emphasis on DNA evidence," Flynn told LEN.

The students work a minimum of 24 hours a week, said Flynn, developing strategies, making recommendations to the cold-case unit and working closely with detectives throughout any follow-up investigation. There are cold cases

that go back as far as 15 years, Flynn noted, with cases that are from five to 12 years old proving ideal for more careful review.

"Any open cases we have they plunge into," said Flynn. "A big part of it is freeing up investigative time to work on active cases."

Creating an internship for future forensic scientists came about when the department's Criminal Investigations Bureau said it wanted a cold-case squad and needed detectives to staff it. Before committing manpower to the new

unit, Flynn said he wanted to know which cases they might have on hand that could be successfully reexamined.

"It turns out that one of my lieutenants graduated from GW and a light bulb went on in his head," said Flynn. "He ended up not just with any old civilian, but scientifically-trained, active students."

"A lot of talk is done about examining the detective function," Flynn observed, "but frequently we still get bogged down in the paperwork. Here we are experimenting with a new way"

NAACP tips its hat to police

Trivia question: How many times in the 91-year history of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has the group formally honored a police agency for its professionalism, dedication and fairness?

Answer: Just once, and it happened Jan. 22 when the New Hampshire State

Police was saluted by the NAACP's Greater Manchester chapter.

"The good things these guys are doing, it goes unnoticed," said Wayne Jennings, the chapter's president. "But as soon as somebody claims racial profiling, it hits the news."

Jennings and state police, Col. Gary

Sloper, have worked closely during the past few years, reviewing allegations of racially motivated behavior by troopers. Virtually all cases lacked merit, Jennings told The Associated Press.

Sloper said the honor should extend to all of the state's police agencies, which he said show the same demeanor.

Cop-hater cops out

Facing a mounting storm of public outrage, a New Hampshire state legislator who espoused the view that killing law enforcement officers is justifiable agreed to step down last month. Although the freshman representative, **Tom Alciere**, had said that he would resign only if legislators agreed to sponsor his bills and bring them to a vote before the full House, his departure in January was unconditional.

Alciere, a 41-year-old inspector of printed circuit boards, had kept his opinions to himself during his campaign last fall, although he posted them frequently on the Internet. "I didn't mislead anybody," he said. "I didn't really defraud them in any way because they didn't ask about my positions on the issues."

According to Alciere's postings to on-line discussion groups, there is nothing wrong with shooting police because they are nothing "but a bunch of vicious, brutal, crooked, racist, obnoxious, perjuring, hullyling thugs anyway." Other postings Alciere made during the past year called police "enemy officers" and said that it was unfortunate the cops made it necessary to kill them. "Although I've been strongly tempted at times," Alciere wrote, "I've always proven to be too chicken to kill any law enforcement goons, so I can't dare or advocate anybody else doing it, since darers go first."

Alciere has also expressed his outlook in letters to the editor at *The News and Sentinel* in Colebrook. In 1997, three days after the fugitive Carl Drega killed two state troopers, a part-time judge and a newspaper editor, Alciere said that except for murdering the editor, Drega was "an otherwise innocent cop-killer taking out enemy officers in battle."

Married and the father of a young son, Alciere is a 12-year resident of Nashua, whose vicious dislike of police apparently stems from reading and watching television reports of wrongdoing by officers. Alciere said he believes that many of the laws police enforce are unjust. "I was doing it to have fun," he said. "It's fun to get them going, to post things just to ruffle people's feathers."

Newmarket Police Chief **Rodney Collins** took a far dimmer view, calling Alciere a "hate-mongering lunatic."

During his run for the House, Alciere stated simply that he would oppose any bills that infringed on people's freedom. Alciere ran as a Republican, he said, because he stood a better chance of being elected than if he had run as a Libertarian. He won by 55 votes.

Alciere's bills call for drug legalization, barring involuntary commitments to mental facilities, and replacing public schools with online teaching. Another freshman lawmaker has tentatively agreed to substitute his name for Alciere's on eight bills. None of the proposals deal with police.

Police officials and professional organizations were incensed by Alciere's election and his inflammatory comments. Nashua Deputy Police Chief **Timothy Hefferan** said he was stunned. "It appears that people have a short memory," he told *The Associated Press*.



Like old times

Top cops in Newark, N.J., starting going back on patrol in December, as part of an initiative to keep supervisors in touch with their subordinates, the public and the basics of policing. The program kicked off with Chief Anthony Ambrose 3d (right) taking notes at a morning roll call before reuniting with his old patrol partner, Capt. Thomas Gagliano (center) for the first time since 1989. (Photo: Bill Ramos)

The International Union of Police Associations had called on Gov. Jeanne Shaheen to "openly shun any and all actions [Alciere] takes and statements he makes so long as he is in public life."

Woman's work

For the first time in the organization's 78-year history, a woman is leading the Los Angeles Police Protective League.

Mitzi Grasso, a 14-year veteran of the force, won election easily in December after having served as a full-time director of the union for four years. While Grasso said she doesn't consider herself a feminist per se, she is committed to addressing issues that will affect women as well as the entire league membership.

Advocates for female officers are cautiously optimistic about Grasso's willingness to place a greater emphasis on the hiring, training and recruitment of women, who make up 18 percent of the LAPD's sworn ranks. "She has to carve out a set of priorities that include these kinds of concerns," said **Abby Liebman** of the California Women's Law Center.

But Grasso will have a lot on her plate. Although she will not have to negotiate a contract, since officers approved a new three-year pact with the city last summer, the LAPD is expected to begin implementing reforms included in a consent decree with the Justice Department. Officers will also continue to push for more flexible work schedules in the face of opposition from Chief **Bernard C. Parks**.

Unlike her predecessors, **Ted Hunt** and **Bill Harkness**, who were considered so confrontational that Harkness was called "In-Your-Face Bill" by those on both sides of the bargaining table, Grasso tends to see the "big picture," said **Comdr. Sharon Papa**, a department spokeswoman. "Sometimes union

presidents can be very narrow in their thinking.... She brings a different dynamic to the table."

The first member of her family to be a police officer, Grasso, 39, graduated from Cal State Northridge with a degree in art history and chemistry. After joining the department in 1986, she spent 10 years in the 77th Street and Rampart divisions, enjoying it so much, she said, "I couldn't believe they were paying me."

She is married to **Michael Grasso**, an LAPD officer who teaches tactics at the department's Granada Hills training center. He was given the agency's highest honor four years ago when he rescued two people from drowning in the Pacoima Flood Control Wash.

"I think the union is realizing, for the first time, that we need to reach out to the community," the new PPL president told *The Los Angeles Times*. "I'd really like to put a face on our department and make the community realize we are people just trying to make a living in a very honorable profession."

Tangled web

Reading the police department's rules and regulations was the only available activity permitted during slow times, so it is no wonder that a Romeoville, Ill., emergency dispatcher began crocheting one night to keep herself awake. But as the village tried to uphold the suspension of the department supervisor who allowed the practice, it found itself instead opened up to civil rights litigation.

Lieut. **John Jarecki** was suspended in 1998 for violating a village rule that bars dispatchers from any personal activity while on the job. The suspension was overturned, however, by an appellate court which also reinstated a civil rights suit filed against Romeoville. When the Illinois Supreme Court in December refused without comment to

hear the village's appeal, Jarecki went back to Will County Circuit Court to pursue his civil rights case, in which he alleged that he was singled out for enforcement of the rule banning personal activity.

The dispatcher, **Donna Jabn**, was suspended for 10 days. She did not contest the disciplinary action.

"The only thing they can read is the rules and regulations of the police department," Jarecki told *The Chicago Sun-Times*. "Hopefully, they won't fall asleep waiting for that phone to ring." Bringing the crocheting incident all the way to the state supreme court, Jarecki added, was ridiculous. "I'm surprised that the taxpayers of Romeoville are not incited by the fact that the village spent thousands of dollars to maintain a 10-day suspension."

Romeoville is apparently one of the few towns that does not allow dispatchers to read or pursue other activities that would keep their minds sharp during down time. Jarecki said he received letters from police departments from New Hampshire to California saying they allow dispatchers to engage in non-police activities to keep them awake.

Death of a pioneer

When the New York City Police Department refused to allow **Felicia Shpritzer** to take the sergeant's exam in 1961, she took the city to court and won, paving the way for her own advancement and that of female officers around the nation. Shpritzer, who retired from the force in 1976 at the rank of lieutenant, died on Dec. 26. She was 87.

"I'm sure there were a lot of women before Shpritzer who sought advancement in the department then gave up, figuring it was not worth the risk," said **Patrick V. Murphy**, who served as police commissioner in the early 1970's. "But Shpritzer was determined

and very professional. I had great admiration for her."

Shpritzer joined the NYPD in 1942, spending 17 years in the Juvenile Aid Bureau, where 57 of the department's 278 female employees were then assigned. In 1961, after the NYPD rejected her application and those of five other women who sought to take the sergeant's exam, Shpritzer filed suit against the New York City Department of Personnel, claiming that denying her a chance to become a sergeant was "discriminatory, archaic and illegal."

Two years later, the state's highest court, the Court of Appeals, agreed with her. Shpritzer and 126 other policewomen took the four-hour promotional test in 1964. "Pass or fail, I will never regret having made the opportunity available to women," she told a *New York Times* reporter at the time.

When Shpritzer and Policewoman **Gertrude Shimmel**, the only other woman to pass the test that day, earned their sergeant's stripes, Commissioner **Michael Murphy** called their appointments a milestone in the department's history. "We welcome them and wish them well," he said.

Murphy, however, had previously opposed the suit. In an affidavit, he declared that women lack the physical strength and endurance required of a police sergeant. He also cited a section of the police code that stated, "There shall only be one rank of policewoman within the Police Department."

While they were not allowed to supervise men, both Shpritzer and Shimmel indicated during a public announcement of their promotions that they would continue to seek advancement. In 1971, Shimmel became the NYPD's first female captain, and later retired as a deputy chief.

Shpritzer, who was born in Gloversville, N.Y. in 1913, received a bachelor's degree in mathematics from Hunter College, a master's degree in speech from the University of Michigan and a master's in police science from the City University of New York.

Two-way street

Ideally, community policing is supposed to be a two-way street, and in Baton Rouge, La., it will be that way or else, the new police chief vowed this month.

Pat Englade, who was sworn in on



Englade
Community-minded
Jan. 17, said the department would not concentrate law enforcement activity in areas where citizens do not show an interest in following up with other im-

provements.

A 27-year veteran, Englade had served as chief of staff to retiring chief Greg Phares for eight years before being named chief of detectives last year. Mayor Bobby Simpson said he based his choice primarily on the length of Englade's administrative experience, which was greater than that of the two other finalists for the job, sergeants Steve Woodring and David Whately.

Englade said he was ready to find out what community policing meant to Baton Rouge by gathering groups of citizens, officers and representatives of the mayor's office to discuss it. While some of what the police department now does would fit under the community-policing umbrella, he said, the department could be doing more.

But that will not mean sending officers in to make arrests when citizens are not interested in improving an area. He would like to see more community organizations meet with police to work together. "I don't think that means we can put a policeman on every street, every corner," Englade told The (Baton Rouge) Advocate.

Hot wheels

Pull over to the curb, Mario Andretti. Take a pit stop, Jeff Gordon. Dawn Odoi, a Bloomington, Ind., police detective, is currently tearing up the track.

Odoi, 33, is a reigning national champion, having won the Sports Car Club of America's Solo II National Championship event in the Pro Solo II category. Racing against the four top women racers in the nation, she won

the championship by four-tenths of a second last September driving a 1965 Solo Vee Bobsy. It was the first year, and only the sixth time overall, that she had ever driven the car.

Odoi was bitten by the racing bug while a recruit at the police academy. She had to complete a tactical driving class known in the public sector as "autocrossing," which uses a pylon course — much like the type of racing she does now.

"I had gone to stock car races be-

fore," Odoi told The Chicago Daily Herald, "but I found it's much more fun to drive in them."

She has been racing for just 4½ years. "The events are on weekends and depending on your schedule, you could go to an event every weekend from May through the end of October," Odoi said. "I mostly race in Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana, but I have traveled as far as Topeka, Kan., to race in the 'F modified ladies' class.'"

Odoi usually drives and races in lo-

cal events in a 1984 Honda Civic, which is an ordinary car modified with racing tires and a computer that allows the driver to control various functions. She has also driven a GTI, a Miata, a Camaro and a Neon for various events. The Vee, said Odoi, is more for speed. It is closer to the ground, so it gives the racer a different perspective on the track.

"The cone is the same level as you," she said. "The first time I hit a cone in the Vee, it flipped up and sat on the

wheel for a minute before it fell off, which was pretty unnerving." Every pylon hit by the driver during the national championship adds two seconds to one's overall elapsed time. Odoi hit just one during the six runs it took to complete the course.

This one's a keeper

After going through four chiefs in eight years, city officials in Largo, Fla., are hoping that Lester Aradi, who was chosen this month to head the police department, will decide to stick around for a while.

Aradi, 49, had served as deputy chief of the Buffalo Grove, Ill., Police Department since 1998. Last year, he and his wife purchased a vacation home in nearby Clearwater, Fla., intending to retire there eventually. But when the chief's job opened up in Largo, Aradi said he could not pass it up.

In assuming command in February, however, he will not be taking over any small-town agency. Largo has 125 sworn officers compared to Buffalo Grove's 76, and a budget of \$11.2 million. Largo is also nearly twice the size of Aradi's former jurisdiction, with 70,000 residents compared to 45,000 in Buffalo Grove.

A scandal last year involving officers and female members of the Largo department's Law Enforcement Explorer post helped precipitate the retirement of Chief Jerry Bloechle in October and led to an investigation by the state's attorney general's office.

Aradi, who has a bachelor's degree from the University of Illinois at Chicago and a master's in public administration from Roosevelt University, spent 24 years in Buffalo Grove. He was one of the original coordinators for the Northern Illinois Police Alarm System-Emergency Services Team. The squad's first call-out, he recalled, was the Laurie Dann situation, which involved a woman who had shot live children, one fatally, in a Winnetka classroom. Aradi's team contained her.

"Largo is certainly gaining a tremendous professional police leader," said Buffalo Grove Police Chief Leo McCann, whom Aradi considers a mentor. "It's sad in some ways for the department, but we are always proud to see one of our own move on to bigger and better things. We wish him the very best."

Put more bulk in your reading diet:

Law Enforcement News is available on a limited basis for bulk distribution to professional conferences, training groups, college classes and other gatherings. For more information on how you can help improve the reading diet of your colleagues, contact the Circulation Department at (212) 237-8442.



Dawn Odoi in the cockpit of the Solo Vee in which she won last year's national title. (Photo: SCCA)

Now you see them, now you don't

It was an odd retirement for Bobby Burgess — from DeKalb County, Ga.'s long-time chief of police to its director of public safety. But when Sheriff-elect Derwin Brown was ambushed and shot dead in his driveway in December, someone had to fill his place in the interim. With Public Safety Director Thomas Brown taking up that post, Burgess stepped into what had been his boss's job.

The shift was one of many that took place at the start of the new year among law enforcement executives. It was, however, the only one prompted by a murder.

Burgess, who will turn 70 in March, had just gotten married in November when he announced he would retire from law enforcement after 44 years, more than 20 of them as chief. As director of public safety, he will not only oversee the investigation of Brown's murder, but will manage the county's police, fire and 911 services. He has pledged to stay on as long as he is needed.

"I hadn't taken a vacation in 15 years," he told The Atlanta Journal-Constitution. Burgess had planned to use his 800 hours of unused vacation time and 9,000 hours of sick time to make a slow, easy transition into retirement.

In becoming director of public safety in January, he replaces the county's first African American to hold that job. His replacement as chief of police will be Eddie Moody, the first black to hold that post.

Among others who have changed jobs as one year ended and another began were:

¶ **William L. Hodges**, a 30-year veteran of the Richmond Police Department, began a new job as chief of West Point, Va., on Jan. 2. Hodges, 59, replaced A.B.S. Clary, who resigned last year.

¶ **Rockton, Ill.**, Police Chief Richard Meacham was fired for the third time in January after showing up to a town board meeting with alcohol on his breath. A breathalyzer test taken after the meeting showed his blood-alcohol level to be between 0.02 and 0.03 percent, said Meacham. The legal limit for drivers in the state is 0.08 percent. Meacham was fired in March 1999 for insubordination and for making too many traffic stops. Last August, he was terminated once again for falsifying his job application. Both actions were overturned by the City Board.

¶ **Alice, Tex.**, Police Chief Jack Compton resigned in December after 10 years. "It's very, very sad," he said. "When you leave a job that you didn't finish, you have some regrets." Compton said he wished he had been

able to bring in more equipment and get specialized training for officers. In October, Compton refused an order by City Manager Pete Anaya to promote two officers who had scored high on the promotion exam. The officers were among six current and former members of the force who had sued Compton in August, accusing him of unfairly denying them promotions, handing out extreme reprimands and retaliating against those belonging to the union.

¶ **Lieut. John Carey** of the Wrightsville Beach, Del., Police Department assumed command of the agency in January. A 19-year veteran of the force, Carey had served as co-interim chief with Lieut. Hank Narramore since October, when Chief Joe Noble stepped down for medical reasons.

¶ **Investigators** from the Lafayette Parish, La., Sheriff's Office in January determined that Broussard Police Chief Irvin Flugence died by his own hand on Jan. 12, hours after celebrating his 41st birthday at a surprise party. His blood-alcohol level was 0.12. Flugence had been under investigation by the U.S. attorney's office for allegedly accepting payoffs to get drunken-driving charges dropped.

¶ **Palatka, Fla.**, Police Chief Bill Dolinski said he was forced to retire in January because his refusal to

reinstate a detective who had falsified a report would have led to his dismissal by city officials. Dolinski, who had headed the department since 1995, fired detective Willie Jones in November after an internal investigation showed he had omitted a suspect's name and mishandled evidence.

¶ **Former Billings, Mont.**, police chief Wayne Inman, best known for establishing a model response to combat hate crimes in his community, retired in January from his third job in law enforcement, that of special services commander for the Deschutes County, Ore., Sheriff's Office. Inman, 58, had supervised marine, forest and snowmobile patrols as well as search and rescue operations with the agency since 1997. As assistant chief in Portland, Ore., in 1992, Inman learned many of the organizational techniques he used in Billings when skinheads tried to drive out the city's Jewish residents. Inman was with the Portland department when an Ethiopian man, Mulugeta Seraw, was beaten to death by three neo-Nazis. As chief in Billings, Inman worked to get the community to reject the white supremacists' efforts. In a show of solidarity, Billings residents displayed paper menorahs in their front windows.

NYPD changes its tune on community relations

Continued from Page 1

last year. The number who said the department was doing a good job rose slightly, from 33 percent to 39 percent.

The findings indicate that even though many elements of Kerik's broader plan have yet to be fully realized, he has made headway in improving the relationship between police and the city's minority communities. "I think it just demonstrates that people are listening," he said, "and I'm doing what I'm supposed to be doing."

What sets Kerik's plan apart from earlier efforts by the department to improve community relations, observers note, is the willingness it shows on the part of the department to shoulder some of the blame for public resentment. Kerik's immediate predecessor, Howard Safir, often blamed tensions on misperceptions held and fueled by the media and critics of the NYPD.

One frequent critic, Lieut. Eric Adams, the president of the group 100 Blacks in Law Enforcement Who Care, has praised Kerik's initiative. "Historically," he told Newsday, "the police department has made the mistake of denying that a problem exists. We believe the police commissioner's statements today have taken the first step towards recovery, and that is the acknowledgment of a problem."

Adams said he was particularly encouraged by Kerik's plan to use days off as an incentive to forming ties within the community. "In the past, rewards were only given for successful crime fighting," he said. "Now we are taking the problem in a

STOP, QUESTION AND FRISK REPORT WORKSHEET
PD 344-151A (Rev. 12-09-AMU)

(COMPLETE ALL CAPTIONS)

Date: _____ Pct. Serial No.: _____

Pct. Of Occ.: _____ Time Of Stop: _____ Period Of Observation Prior To Stop: _____

Address/Location Of Stop: _____

Type Of Location: ☐ Inside ☐ Outside ☐ Transit ☐ Housing

Describe: _____ Duration Of Stop: _____

Specify Felony/Misdemeanor Suspected: _____

Name Of Person Stopped: _____ Nickname/Street Name: _____

Address: _____ Apt. No.: _____ Telephone No.: _____ Date Of Birth: _____

Identification: ☐ Verbal ☐ Photo I.D. ☐ Refused

☐ Other (Specify): _____

Sex: ☐ Male ☐ Female Race: ☐ White ☐ Black ☐ White Hispanic ☐ Black Hispanic ☐ Asian/Pacific Islander ☐ American Indian/Alaskan Native

Age: _____ Height: _____ Weight: _____ Hair: _____ Eyes: _____ Build: _____

Other (Scars, Tattoos, Etc.): _____

Did Officer Explain? ☐ Yes ☐ No If No, Explain: _____

Reason For Stop: ☐ Yes ☐ No If Yes, List Pct. Serial Nos.: _____

Wrote Other Persons Stopped? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Questioned/Frisked? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If Physical Force Was Used, Indicate Type: ☐ Hands On Suspect ☐ Hands On Object ☐ Drawing Firearm ☐ Suspect Against Wall ☐ Suspect On Ground ☐ Using Baton To Contain ☐ Pointing Firearm At Suspect ☐ Using Baton To Contain ☐ Handcuffing Suspect ☐ Pepper Spray ☐ Other (Describe): _____

Was Suspect Arrested? ☐ Yes ☐ No Offense: _____ Arrest No.: _____

Was Summons Issued? ☐ Yes ☐ No Offense: _____ Summons No.: _____

Officer In Uniform? ☐ Yes ☐ No If No, How Identified? ☐ Shield ☐ I.O. Card ☐ Verbal ☐ Other (Describe): _____

Was Person Frisked? ☐ Yes ☐ No If Yes, How Identified? ☐ Shield ☐ I.O. Card ☐ Verbal ☐ Other (Describe): _____

Was Other Control Found? ☐ Yes ☐ No If Yes, Describe: _____

Remarks Made: _____

Factors Which Caused Officer To Reasonably Suspect Person Stopped And Basis For Frisk (If Applicable) PCT. SERIAL #

Background/Circumstances: ☐ Radio Run (SPHINT# _____) ☐ Report From Victim/Witness/Officer ☐ Reporting Officer's Observations ☐ Ongoing Investigation, e.g., Robbery Pattern ☐ Violent Crime Suspected ☐ Other (Describe): _____

Suspect's Actions: ☐ Proximity To Scene Of Reported/Suspected Offense ☐ Inappropriate Attire For Seasonal Weather ☐ Carrying Objects In Plain View Commonly Used In Commission Of Crime e.g., Slim Jim/Pry Bar, etc. ☐ Fits Description ☐ Actions Indicative Of 'Casing' Victim Or Location ☐ Actions Indicative Of Acting As A Lookout ☐ Unusual Nervousness ☐ Wearing Clothes/Disguises Commonly Used In Commission Of Crime ☐ Actions Indicative Of Engaging In Drug Transaction ☐ Evasive, False Or Inconsistent Responses To Officer's Questions ☐ Suspect Is Associating With Persons Known For Their Criminal Activity ☐ Furtive Movement(s) ☐ Refusal To Comply With Officer's Direction(s) ☐ Changing Direction At The Sight Of Officer ☐ Verbal Threats By Suspect ☐ Actions Indicative Of Engaging In Violent Crimes ☐ Suspicious Bulge/Object (Describe): _____ ☐ Other (Describe): _____

Environmental Factors: ☐ Area Has High Incidence Of Reported Offense Of Type Under Investigation ☐ If Searched, Indicate Basis: ☐ Hard Object ☐ Time Of Day, Day Of Week, Season Corresponding To Reports Of Criminal Activity ☐ Outline Of Weapon ☐ Admission ☐ Knowledge Of Suspect's Prior Criminal Behavior/Use Of Force/Use Of Weapon ☐ Other (Specify): _____ ☐ Sights And Sounds Of Criminal Activity e.g., Bloodstains, Ringing Alarm ☐ Other (Describe): _____

Additional Reports Prepared (Complaint Rpt., Juvenile Rpt./Serial No., Aided Rpt., O.L.B.S., etc.)

Reported By	Rank	Name (Last, First, M.I.) (Print)	Tax #	Command	Signature
Reviewed By	Rank	Name (Last, First, M.I.) (Print)	Tax #	Command	Signature

progressive direction in that we are going to reward the crime fighters, and we are going to reward those who build bridges in our communities."

The plan has also been endorsed by the Patrolman's Benevolent Association, the city's largest police union. Said PBA president Patrick J. Lynch: "Even the most active cops know you need the community's input to get the job done."

Among the key components of the plan is a requirement that all of the city's 76 precinct commanders attend monthly Precinct Community Council meetings, and not delegate the responsibility to subordinates. They must also hold monthly meetings with local clergy and attend monthly meetings organized by their local community board's district manager.

On a two-page form, they must then file detailed reports listing the key community representatives present at the meeting, their telephone numbers, other police officers or supervisors who attended and whether they were introduced. Commanders must also check off whether an issue raised was old or new, and if it was old, give an explanation as to why it has not been dealt with previously.

To these meetings, commanders will bring patrol officers and others

from specialized units such as narcotics or street crime, so that residents can learn how they do their jobs.

The forms will be reviewed by Deputy Insp. James E. McCabe, the former commander of the 110th Precinct in Queens, whom Kerik has transferred to the commissioner's office to oversee the initiative. McCabe was noted for having developed strong community ties within his precinct.

Another element of the plan is a customer satisfaction survey which Kerik said he hopes to conduct every four to five months. According to Maureen E. Casey, deputy commissioner for policy and planning, the department will hire an outside marketing firm to conduct the polls. The names of about 100 residents from each precinct would be culled, she said, from the 75 to 100 NYPD forms requiring contact information, including arrest records, stop-and-frisk forms and summonses.

The information garnered from the survey, Casey told The Times, would serve as an early warning of problems. Conversely, it would alert officials to neighborhoods where satisfaction with police was growing, so that successful programs could be replicated in other communities.

The NYPD's new "stop, question and frisk" report form (above and at right) requires officers to provide several new pieces of information, the most critical of which deal with having officers explain the reason for stopping a person in the first place.

Support college education for improving policing: Join PACE — Police Association for College Education

PACE is a nonprofit professional association dedicated to improving policing by achieving a nationwide, universal minimum educational level of a four-year college degree for officers, as recommended by six national commissions and the federal courts.

You are invited and encouraged to join in this important national movement.

Police Association for College Education, Inc.
PACE 5200 Leeward Lane, Suite 102
Alexandria, VA 22315
Tel.: (703) 971-7935. Fax: (703) 922-2768
E-mail: loumayo@police-association.org
Web: police-association.org



Boy, oh Boise: Landlords targeted in drug crackdown

Easing the fears of landlords last month, Boise police and city officials said that a new ordinance that holds owners partly responsible for repeated drug activity on their property will be used only against a very few who are irresponsible and refuse to cooperate with drug enforcement efforts.

According to Police Chief Don Pierce, Boise has a higher per-capita rate of methamphetamine lab busts than most other Western cities. The first order of business for police, he said, will

be to aggressively train landlords and implement a process for notifying all owners that drug manufacturing, selling and buying has been confirmed on their property.

"This is not very radical," he told The Associated Press. "What the City Council passed here is very mainstream in American cities today. If it doesn't work, I'll be there, and I know the mayor will be, and we will work to make changes."

Pierce added that should the state

Legislature decide to create one, his department would endorse a drug offender registry similar to one already used statewide for sex offenders. The request was made by some landlords.

The new ordinance was enacted by the city as part of Mayor Brent Coles's campaign against illegal drug activity. But it took months to pass, coming under heavy fire from landlords and property managers who claimed the city was asking them to perform a job better suited to law enforcement.

Under the law, landlords who report drug activity cannot have the incident counted toward a nuisance finding. Pierce said he did not foresee many instances in which the city would have to clean up or close a property against an owner's will. "This is [aimed] at the very few irresponsible landlords," he said.

MOVING?

Don't leave your LEN subscription behind. To ensure best service, please send change-of-address information to the Subscription Department at least 6-8 weeks prior to effective date.

From Mass. molester to Montana cannibal

Montana authorities are incensed at their counterparts in Massachusetts, after it was revealed that under a deal struck by Bay State prosecutors in 1991, a convicted child molester now accused of cannibalizing a 10-year-old boy was given a suspended sentence in exchange for moving to Montana.

Prosecutors in Cascade County have charged Nathaniel Bar-Jonah, 43, with kidnapping and murdering Zachary Ramsey in 1996, then feeding his remains in a variety of dishes, including stews and sauces, to friends and family in Great Falls.

While his alleged crimes are horrific enough to make Bar-Jonah sound like a real-life Hannibal Lecter, what has infuriated authorities is the idea that another state exported to Montana a multiple sex offender.

"Obviously, we're pretty irate about it," said Cascade County attorney Brant Light. "The way it was done was pretty remarkable."

Along with explicit photographs and other evidence found at Bar-Jonah's residence by local police, investigators also came across a list linking him to at least 54 other cases of child molestation and abduction in several states. The

bones of a child said to be anywhere from 8 to 13 years old were uncovered in Bar-Jonah's garage. Although the bones do not match Ramsey's DNA, Light said his office will notify law enforcement agencies across the country to see if the remains match genetic samples from other missing children.

Bar-Jonah is also facing charges that he molested three boys for whom he sometimes baby-sat and impersonated a police officer to lure a fourth boy into his car.

Light's affidavit includes accusations that Bar-Jonah's run-on writings, when decoded, included such phrases as "little boy stew," "little boy pot pie," and "lunch is served on the patio with roasted child."

Bar-Jonah, who was born with the name David P. Brown in Dudley, Mass., was given an indefinite sentence at a treatment center for sexual offenders at Bridgewater State Hospital in Massachusetts after being convicted in 1977 for an attack on two 13-year-old boys. He lured them into his car by posing as a police officer, handcuffed them, then tried to make them undress and partly strangled them. He ended up spending 11 years at the center.

The conviction was Bar-Jonah's second for child molesting. Three years earlier, he was given a one-year suspended sentence for enticing an 8-year-old boy into his vehicle and partly strangling him.

In 1990, Bar-Jonah appealed to be released from the center. A report from a therapist who had treated him there noted his "bizarre" sexual fantasies that outlined methods for torture and cannibalism, but a judge ruled that the state had failed to show beyond a reasonable doubt that Bar-Jonah, who had since changed his name, was still a dangerous sexual predator.

Just weeks after his release in 1991, Bar-Jonah was accused of trying to squeeze into the passenger seat of a parked car in Oxford, Mass., and onto a 7-year-old boy. He was not charged with child molesting. As part of a deal that still baffles the attorney for the boy's family, prosecutors agreed to a two-year suspended sentence if Bar-Jonah would move to Montana with his mother. A court record with notes indicating that he should seek psychiatric treatment and report for probation apparently did not travel out of the state with him.

Said John Towns, the attorney for Ramsey's family: "That file did not make the walk with him in tow." If it had, he added, Montana would have had to agree to accept him.

"Something was not right back in 1991, it really was not," Towns told The New York Times.

John Conte, the district attorney for Worcester County, Mass., told reporters that the prosecutor at the time — whom he did not name — probably acted reasonably because the case against Bar-Jonah was weak. Among the difficulties in prosecuting him, Conte said during a Jan. 12 news conference, was the mother's inability to identify the defendant and her refusal to let her son testify.

Instead, Conte said, the blame should fall on those at the treatment center who released Bar-Jonah in the first place. "If it had been our call," he said, "he would never have been released."

But Light, the Cascade County pris-

ecutor, insisted that someone in the Massachusetts district attorney's office should have taken the time to make sure all of the information about Bar-Jonah was before the bench. And Towns, the Ramsey family lawyer, said prosecutors never told the judge about Bar-Jonah's criminal background.

Said Light: "I know I've told my people: We all get to the point where we're working 12 hours a day and have more cases than we can handle, but every case is important and every case can blow up in your face, especially a case with somebody with this kind of background."

Within weeks of moving to Montana, Bar-Jonah was charged with molesting an 8-year-old boy for whom he was babysitting. The charges were dropped when the child's mother refused to let him testify. Police had also responded to a report of Bar-Jonah lurking around the Great Falls elementary school, finding him dressed as an officer and carrying a fake badge.

To keep out illegal aliens, town wants only card-carrying voters

Although it is not yet a widespread problem, village officials in Winnetka, Ill., are concerned that illegal aliens may try to find jobs on the local police force and have taken steps to make sure that only legal U.S. residents apply. Their sure-fire solution? Require that all applicants possess a voter registration card.

"It's gotten to the point where you need a degree in immigration law to determine whether someone is a citizen or not," said Don Dering, a member of the Winnetka Board of Fire and Police Commissioners, who requested that members of the village council pass

the ordinance. "This would make it easier to find out with less paperwork."

According to village attorney Katherine Janega, the board has had a problem collecting sufficient legal verification that an employee has passed federal immigration laws. Voter registration law, however, requires that United States citizenship be proved with either a birth certificate or a passport.

Winnetka would be the first municipality in the state, and possibly the nation, with such a requirement if the proposal is approved, according to both the Illinois Municipal League and the In-

ternational Association of Chiefs of Police.

The ordinance would only affect new employees, not current members of the force.

But not everyone is comfortable with the idea of village police carrying a gun, a badge and a voter ID card.

"To compel people to participate in our electoral process as a condition of employment is troubling enough," Ed Yohnka, a spokesman for the American Civil Liberties Union of Illinois, told The Chicago Sun-Times. "But it's even more troubling when it's a government entity making the request."

"I was taken back by how lovely Wynmoor was. The people were great and the surroundings were beautiful. It has all the things people would want and enjoy. What else could anyone want?, this is home."

-- George Keaser, Police Officer
Philadelphia, PA
Broward Sheriff Office, FL



Wynmoor is an active adult retirement community in South Florida with lifestyle features that include:

- Golf Course, Billiards, Tennis
- Swimming, Physical Fitness Center
- Arts/Crafts (Painting, Sculpture, and More!)
- 100 Clubs, Classes, Organizations
- Close to College, Library and Shopping
- Beautiful Beaches Just Minutes Away!
- State-of-the-Art Theater Showcasing a Fine Art Series

For Information, Contact: Wynmoor Community Council
1300 Ave. of the Stars • Coconut Creek, FL, 33306
(888) 548-5630 • www.wynmoor.com

PLAN NOW TO ATTEND

**From First Response
To Final Verdict,
Technology is Your
Most Powerful Weapon**

FRENZY
FORENSIC
SCIENCES
&
CRIME SCENE
TECHNOLOGY

CONFERENCE & EXPOSITION

Conference: May 14-17, 2001
Exhibition: May 15-17, 2001

Washington D.C.
Convention Center



The first event to focus exclusively on the critical link between forensic and investigative professionals. Find out how to put the newest high-tech analytical and investigative tools to work:

- Computer Software & Hardware
- Evidence Collection & Handling
- Digital Imaging/Image Enhancements
- Laboratory Instrumentation
- Evidence Photography
- Biometrics Systems
- GIS, GPS and Crime Mapping
- Reconstruction, Animation & Simulation
- Networks & Communications
- Audio/Visual Recording Devices
- Surveillance & Sensors
- Detection/Analysis
- Computer Forensics
- Mobile Labs and Systems

For more info on attending or exhibiting:
www.frenzyexpo.com • info@frenzyexpo.com

Call toll free 888/737-1224

FRENZY Expo • 731 Main St • Monroe, CT 06068

Publication
Sponsors

Law Enforcement
Publications

International Laboratory
Association

The Journal of Crime Scene
Investigation

Scientific Crime
Investigation

Spectroscopy
LC GC

Corporate Sponsors

**Six hours from now, this
criminal will break out of prison**

**by walking out the
front door.**

As unbelievable as it sounds, it happens far more often than you realize. In fact, 40 percent of prison escapes happen just this way, usually as a result of an identification error.

To avoid expense and liabilities, municipalities, counties and states penal systems are turning to Iridian Technologies and the LG Electronics' IrisAccess™ 2200 iris recognition system to improve the integrity of book and release, visitor authentication, personnel movement, and contractor identification procedures.

Iris recognition — which identifies persons based on the unique patterns in the feature-rich iris of the eye — is the most accurate, fastest, scalable, stable and non-invasive human authentication technology in existence. Convenient and easy to use, enrollment and recognition takes only seconds. With active and archival database capability incorporating a patented KnowWho™ search function, only Iridian Technologies' system rationalizes databases in real-time to make enrollment of a duplicate record under an alias impossible.

Easily integrated, and expandable to 256 stations, a variety of privileging and reporting configurations are available in our standard software package. To find out how Iridian Technologies can help improve security operations in your jail or prison, visit our web site at www.iridiantech.com or contact a Corrections Specialist at 1-866-IRIDIAN



**IrisAccess™
Iris Recognition System**

iridian
technologies

Authentication solutions for law enforcement

1 866 IRIDIAN www.iridiantech.com

Iridian Technologies, the Iridian Technologies logo, the blue "id" bull, and KnowWho are all trademarks of Iridian Technologies Inc. IrisAccess is a trademark of LG Electronics. Iridian Technologies was founded in September 2000 as the successor to the merged entities formerly known as IrisScan Inc. and Sensor Corporation. The company is incorporated in Delaware, USA.
© 2001 Iridian Technologies. All rights reserved.

Swope:

Community prosecution: the real deal

By Ross E. Swope

My first exposure to community prosecution was in 1996. It was the kick-off pilot project initiated by Eric Holder, then the U.S. attorney in Washington, D.C., at a police district where I was a captain. To say I was skeptical would be an understatement. The kick-off had all the trappings of the typical politically motivated event that ends up nowhere six months down the line.

I can now say, without reservation, that community prosecution works. Further, I believe that community policing can never reach its full potential without the inclusion of the prosecutor as a full partner, joining the police and neighborhood residents.

Policing has advanced considerably in the past three decades in recognizing previously unrecognized priorities. These important priorities are the level of fear in the community, quality of life in a neighborhood, and disorder. These new broader functions can be difficult to measure by simply reviewing criminal cases presented by police officers. But Kelling, Wilson, Skogan and others believe that these issues affect the level of crime, and I support that belief.

In addressing the level of fear, the quality of life and disorder, the police and the community at some point will have to employ law enforcement tools as a tactic. Along with the police, the community can identify the problems needing a law enforcement response and they can team up and collaborate in the application of such a response.

(Ross E. Swope is a captain with the Metropolitan Police Department in Washington, D.C. He previously wrote about community prosecution for LEN in the April 30, 1998, issue.)

But the police are only the gatekeepers, and the law enforcement effort really has no teeth without the support of the prosecutor.

As I was immersed in community policing in my career, attending hundreds of neighborhood meetings, I was shocked to hear what the residents' real concerns were. For the most part it was not the murder or robbery that they wanted action

Officers believed that the prosecutors did not understand the street, the work they performed, the environment they worked in, and the community they served. Prosecutors stayed in an office, worked only on weekdays, and made decisions based on their perceptions, not on what police officers considered reality. Yes, there were exceptions, but for the most part this is the way pros-

nized by many prosecutors. I am also not sure if one of the goals of community prosecution was to address the culture. I am sure of one thing, however, and that is that community prosecution has made major strides in bridging the rift, and in doing so has made the police and the prosecutors significantly more effective.

Community prosecutors not only showed up at neighborhood meetings — at night, no less — but also participated in them. Community prosecutors rode with police officers and went into neighborhoods. Community prosecutors were actually in working police stations. This immersion by the prosecutors exposed them, perhaps for the first time, to the culture of working police officers in their environment. The mere presence of prosecutors in this setting raised their credibility.

To further bridge the cultural divide, police and prosecutors began communicating more. They even became more responsive to the police and the community. Things rapidly escalated from there.

An element of community policing is geographic permanence. This is also an element of community prosecution. What this meant to the community and the police is that they worked with the same cohort of prosecutors day after day. This resulted in team-building, collaboration, ownership and communication. Prosecutors recognized the issues of quality of life, disorder and fear. Seemingly trivial issues that the police and community had prioritized as major concerns were targeted.

By way of example, open-air marijuana markets devastated many neighborhoods. When arrests were made, they were seen as minor and

Continued on Page 14

"Community policing can never reach its full potential without the inclusion of the prosecutor as a full partner, joining the police and neighborhood residents."

on. It was the abandoned buildings, the street dealing of drugs, the undesirables and heavy traffic at all hours of the night, the incivilities and the minor nuisance crimes — just the types of conditions that, when targeted with law enforcement efforts, were seen by prosecutors as low priority and of little importance.

The effect these conditions had on neighborhood stability, the level of fear and the quality of life for those who lived in these communities was often devastating. Further, these conditions bred more, disorder and crime.

As the police engaged in community policing and began taking law enforcement action on these minor crimes in response to the community's requests, they received a less-than-enthusiastic reception when it came to case screening. Few made it through. This did little to improve an already tentative relationship most police officers had with prosecutors.

ecutors were viewed.

A second influence on the tentative relationship was officers working with different prosecutors on every case. Whichever prosecutor was up next was the one with whom the officer worked — more often than not, a stranger. No history, no working relationship, no team — just a one-shot, one-case deal.

The perception in the police ranks was that the prosecutors were more interested in outputs than outcomes. It was the number of cases screened, pleaded out, cleared off the docket or otherwise disposed of that was a driving force. It was not the outcomes. It was not what effects there were on crime, fear of crime, quality of life and disorder. As you can imagine, the cultural rift between the police and the prosecutors was not a particularly effective and productive environment in the construct of community policing.

I am not sure that this cultural rift was recog-

Lynch:

The drug-war's folly, on the silver screen

By Timothy Lynch

The hit new movie "Traffic" paints a devastating portrait of America's war on drugs. Director Steven Soderbergh cuts through all of the sanctimonious cant about the drug war to pose a rebellious question: Against whom are we waging this war?

"Traffic" stars Michael Douglas as the newly appointed drug czar Robert Wakefield, whose challenge it is to reinvigorate the drug war for the president. In a private meeting with the departing drug czar, a former army general, Wakefield is taken aback by the general's lament that years of effort have had no impact on the drug trade.

The general then introduces Wakefield to the Washington blame game — namely, if you get stuck, blame your predecessor. If you get stuck again, move on to a new job, and leave the sticky problem behind for your successor. The White House chief of staff and other aides assure Wakefield that they will always be ready with suggestions on how to "spin" news stories to best advantage, so that the public will not lose confidence in the overall drug-war effort.

"Traffic" also takes the audience on a chilling journey into drug law enforcement in Mexico. We witness high-level corruption from the perspective of an ordinary Mexican police officer. When

a Mexican general and his soldiers surround this officer's vehicle and demand that he hand over seized contraband from a drug hust, whom can he turn to for help? No one, because it becomes painfully clear that this man must work day in and day out in an environment where the line between cops and robbers, between the good guys and the bad guys, has been completely erased.

Sadly, that episode and other suspenseful scenes from Tijuana don't come from the imagination of Hollywood writers. This film is reality-based. The enormous profits generated by the black market have given gangster organizations so much wealth that they have compromised the integrity of Latin American law enforcement institutions. For example, in 1991 American customs officials were horrified to learn that Mexican soldiers ambushed a team of elite Mexican police officers that was closing in on a drug shipment.

In December 1996, our own drug czar, Gen. Barry McCaffrey, heaped praise on his Mexican counterpart, Gen. Jose de Jesus Gutierrez Rebollo, as a man of "impeccable integrity." Although Gutierrez appeared to be a tough law enforcer, he was simply helping one drug cartel by cracking down on its rivals. Gutierrez was subsequently arrested and prosecuted on corruption charges. The Clinton White House spun that disaster the best it could. The arrest of Gutierrez, said Clinton, was good news because it showed that corruption was unacceptable to Mexican leaders.

"Traffic" juxtaposes the policy-making elite in Washington, where senators talk breezily over cocktails about "getting tough on drugs," with the grunt work done by police in the field. DEA agents risk their lives trying to infiltrate gangster organizations while politicians posture, wring their hands and seek to avoid responsibility for the conse-

quences of a failed policy.

When Wakefield's own daughter runs afoul of the drug laws, he meets privately with the local prosecutor and gets him to drop the matter. This is another realistic look at the hypocrisy of the drug war. The prosecutor would never let a mere receptionist's daughter off the hook, because she has no political connections. Besides, that would "send the wrong message" to our youth.

At the end of Wakefield's odyssey through the world of American drug policy, he comes to the conclusion that the war on drugs is really a war on our own families. Soderbergh says that while he was working on "Traffic," he made a point of interviewing police officers about their work. He posed one question to each cop: "If your daughter had a drug problem, would you involve the police department?" Without exception, the answer was "no." That telling concession from the drug warriors on the front lines is the central message of the film. Drug abuse ought to be viewed as a character and health problem, not a crime problem. In other words, end the war.

(Timothy Lynch is editor of "After Prohibition: An Adult Approach to Drug Policies in the 21st Century," published by the Cato Institute.)

Note to Readers:

The opinions expressed on the Forum page are those of the contributing writer or cartoonist, or of the original source newspaper, and do not represent an official position of Law Enforcement News.

Readers are invited to voice their opinions on topical issues, in the form of letters or full-length commentaries. Please send all materials to the editor.



HUNTERS BECOME THE PREY: Mexican policemen Manolo Sanchez (Jacob Vargas) and Javier Rodriguez (Benicio Del Toro) wind up on the wrong end of a gun in "Traffic."

This is only a test:

Avoid real-life errors through simulations

By providing what amounts to a dress rehearsal for the street with realistic driving and use-of-force simulations, officials with the Riverside County, Calif., Sheriff's Department are hoping they can sharpen deputies' split-second decision-making abilities.

The simulators were purchased with grant funds by the California Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training. They use interactive videos to test how officers respond in dangerous situations and how well they can drive under difficult circumstances, such as pursuits. Officials told The (Riverside) Press-Enterprise that they hoped the training would reduce deaths, injuries and liability costs while improving safety for the state's police agencies.

Between \$6 million and \$7 million have been earmarked by the POST commission for the establishment of regional training centers around California. More than 20 such sites have

"If they're going to make mistakes, we want them to make them here."

been created, including those in San Bernardino and Riverside counties. The goal, said commission spokesman Tom Hood, is to have simulators at sites across the state so that there is always one within a day's drive for police officers.

"It's a cost-effective way to go because the officers have the ability under a very real situation to drive a car and make use-of-force decisions," he said.

Riverside County deputies in January practiced their driving in an air-conditioned room at the Ben Clark Public Safety Training Center, sitting in pods built to look like the inside of a Ford Crown Victoria sedan. In what looks like a high-powered video game, they

steer, brake and talk on radios while giving chase and trying not to crash.

"If they're going to make mistakes, we want them to make them here," said Deputy John Doyle, who teaches by using the devices on which every officer in the state is required to complete 24 hours of advanced training every two years.

The session starts with a picture of officers killed in driving accidents while "Amazing Grace" plays in the background. Wearing motion-sickness wristbands to fight the dizziness and

nausea that can occur when using the simulators, officers work in pairs. One sits near the device giving instructions to his partner in the driver's seat.

Officers were told to keep a good distance from cars they are pursuing and to stay off the radio when they are making turns.

The "force options" simulator, meanwhile, tests how officers react to danger and whether they believe they need to use their weapons. Should a suspect fire his weapon first, the officer is hit with a small nylon ball that is shot out of a cannon near the video screen.

After a briefing on liability and court decisions involving use of force, officers find themselves plunged into videotaped scenarios of such crimes-in-progress as rapes, robberies and domes-

tic disputes. They decide what level of force is appropriate. In some scenes, suspects can be talked out of violence. The outcome can be manipulated by instructors based on how officers react.

In one scenario, Moreno Valley police Det. Brian Fountain fired six shots at the screen in an effort to protect his simulated partner, who had gotten too close to a suspect's car. One shot hit the suspect in the head.

Riverside County sheriff's Capt. Stanley Sniff, the commander of the training center, said simulators would have been helpful when he was a deputy on the street. "Everybody initially starts out very cautious and defensive," he told The Press-Enterprise. "After a while, those types of skills atrophy, and you get lazy and take risks."

FDLE weaves a broader Web

It's no longer just stolen cars and stereotypes on the Florida Department of Law Enforcement's Web site. Since December, the agency has added a link that provides the public with access to some 270,000 names of those residents who have been reported missing or wanted by police.

"You can search for a neighbor, a co-worker, a relative or anyone you want to investigate and see if they're wanted," said Rick Morera, a spokesman for the FDLE's Tampa Bay regional office.

The link was modeled after the Polk County Sheriff's Office Web site, which has listed missing and wanted individuals for the past three years. "We looked at Polk County and the success they've had and they really gave us the incentive to do the same," Morera told The Tampa Tribune. "Polk has been on the leading edge of this effort."

While searching for missing people or property is free, there is a \$15 charge to obtain an individual's state criminal history. The county with the most wanted criminals, according to Morera, is Hillsborough, with 38,560. Next are Pinellas County, which lists 32,010, and Polk County, with 11,540.

Prior to the inclusion of the link, the FDLE's site, www.fdle.state.fl.us, had allowed visitors since last fall to search for stolen property. By entering an identification number, visitors to the site could see if something they had bought had been stolen or if something that had been stolen from them was recovered by police. The site includes appliances, stereos, televisions, vehicles, boats and weapons, said Jennifer McCord, a public information officer for the FDLE in Tallahassee. Less than one-third of stolen property is recovered, she said.

"If you see an item for sale in the classifieds section, for example, if you have the item's serial number you can punch that into our system and search to see if it is in fact stolen," she told The Tribune. "Pawn shops can also check to see if an item someone is trying to pawn is stolen. Or, if you've had something stolen, you can visit the site to see if any agency in the state has recovered it."

While the FDLE was unable to say how many wanted criminals or missing individuals have been located or how much stolen property has been recovered through the site, it has had more than 198,000 hits since October.

Conceding that his department's criminal investigation process was inadequate, Washington, D.C., Police Chief Charles H. Ramsey told City Council members in January that he would be overhauling homicide investigations by adding more officers, creating a criminal investigator's training academy and requiring written exams for new detectives.

Ramsey was called on the carpet after a year-long investigation by The Washington Post, released in December, pointed out fundamental flaws in the Metropolitan Police Department's murder cases. Among the findings were dozens of cases closed without arrest under unclear circumstances. In the past decade, the newspaper reported, 1,500 homicides have gone unsolved. There was also poor supervision of detectives, who are scattered in districts throughout the city, and hundreds of missing or incomplete case files. The poorest performance in the past 10 years was in 1999, said The Post, when nearly two-thirds of the murders went unsolved.

"As a city still plagued by a high homicide rate — with homicides several times more common than in other cities — the District must have a first-rate homicide unit," said Kathy Patterson, chairwoman of the D.C. Council Judiciary Committee, who called the meeting with Ramsey.



Ramsey

Called on the carpet

Patterson, along with council members Sharon Ambrose, Kevin P. Chavous and Adrian M. Fenty, sharply questioned Ramsey as to the department's failure to keep victims' relatives informed of the progress of investigations. "There is absolutely no excuse for not keeping family members informed," Ramsey said. "We issued a directive some time ago, but it's still not happening," he said, as reported by The Post.

Ramsey was also asked why the department had failed to implement a selection process for detectives or develop a performance evaluation mecha-

nism. Patterson had co-chaired a special council commission in 1998 that recommended a performance appraisal system. That effort, said Ramsey, had been thwarted by a grievance filed by the city's police union.

The overhauls proposed by Ramsey were the latest in a series he has issued for the homicide unit over the past two years. Five months after assuming command of the MPO in April 1998, he announced that he was decentralizing the unit, assigning detectives to the city's seven police districts where they would be responsible for all cases involving violent crime. In December 2000, Ramsey said he was creating a case management review to audit homicide files.

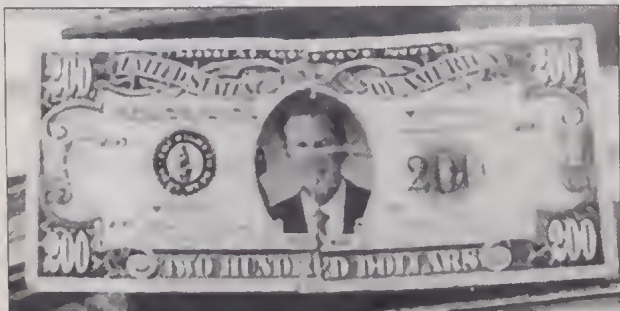
Council members criticized Ramsey for his failure to discipline detectives who did not complete paperwork or who violated other policies, such as not completing forms indicating how many cases detectives are working on and how many they have closed.

Patterson asked Ramsey if he was not violating his own policy by not requiring that the forms be completed. "That's a very good possibility," he said.

Share the wealth:

Pass along this copy to a colleague, and you'll both be richer for it.

Excuse me — do you have change for a 200?



Police in Kentucky were searching in late January for a customer who succeeded in paying for a \$2 order at a fast-food restaurant with a phony \$200 bill featuring a likeness of President George W. Bush and a depiction of the White House with lawn



signs declaring "We like broccoli" and "USA deserves a tax cut." Authorities said the female cashier at the Dairy Queen in Danville even gave the culprit \$198 in real currency as change. (Photo: Reuters)

Criminal Justice Library

Asleep at the wheel:

Not just the same tired old research

Tired Cops. The Importance of Managing Police Fatigue.

By Bryan Vila.

Washington, D.C.: *The Police Executive Research Forum*, 2000. 172 pp., paper. \$18 (PERF member); \$20 (non-member).

By Otwin Marenin

Fatigue is such an obvious topic, and so obviously important in police work, that it is surprising that no one has attempted to do what Vila does so well here — pull together existing information on the causes and consequences of fatigue, and apply this information to police work.

The book is mainly aimed at police managers and seeks to help them "understand the key issues, provide general guidelines based on currently accepted knowledge and preliminary research, and suggest ways to approach policy development and fatigue management." It is written in a colloquial style that is easy to understand and devoid of social science jargon (which has been banished to methodological appendices). The author's analysis and advice carry uncommon conviction, for he understands policing from the inside (he has been both a police officer and manager) and from the outside (from the perspective of the social scientist, which he is now).

Fatigue is a problem. Fatigue impairs cognitive skills and motor coordination, leads to accidents, increases health costs, lowers productivity and, if one considers the discretionary power

of the police, may lead to a treatment of citizens that undermines public safety and justice, and may lead to costly civil liability suits. Fatigue, notes Vila, is "the handmaiden of bad temper," and bad temper is not conducive to professional police work.

Police work is filled with traditional practices that interrupt the body's natural circadian rhythms, cause sleep deprivation (that is, interrupt the normal

"Managers and street cops oppose changing policies that create fatigue, but for different reasons."

recuperative stage) and, as fatigue adds up, create physical and psychological conditions similar to being drunk. Research has found that sustained wakefulness for 24 hours impairs psychomotor performance equivalent to a blood alcohol concentration of 0.1 percent, the typical legal limit for DUI. Shift work and shift rotations, overtime, moonlighting, the normal stress and boredom cycles of street work and consequent sleep deprivation are the typical causes of fatigue. Vila consistently notes the paradox that workers in other occupations affecting public well-being — truck drivers, pilots, workers in nuclear facilities, some military personnel — are subject to limitations on the time they can work while the police, whose capacity to do good as well as to inflict harm is obvious, are not. Police agencies and officers have learned

to cope with fatigue sufficiently well to ward off demands that their work be time-limited.

The empirical puzzle is how much fatigue exists among officers, for what reasons and with what consequences. The heart of the book is a quick summation of existing anecdotal evidence and studies, and a report of research conducted by Vila and colleagues on sleep deprivation and its correlates in four departments, using three distinct measures of sleep deprivation. The three measures were a self-assessment of sleep patterns and fatigue; the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index survey, a well validated instrument; the FIT Workplace Safety Screener, a measure of eye movements and pupils dilation; and collected data on hours worked. Some of the numbers reported are astounding. Fifty three percent of all officers reported 6.5 hours or less of sleep a night. (The standard agreed to by sleep researchers is a minimum of 7 hours.) Fifty-four percent reported being concerned about fatigue while working all day or most of the time. Forty-one percent had scores on the PSQI that "suggest clinical sleep pathologies." About 6 percent tested seriously impaired on the FIT measure. In short, there can be little doubt that "police fatigue really is a problem, and that it is probably much more widespread than we think."

The data are less conclusive on the causes and consequences of fatigue. Statistical analyses done by Vila show weak correlations to fatigue levels among such antecedents as work-hour regularity, compressed shifts, shift assignments, personal traits and commuting times. Similarly, the links between fatigue and postulated consequences (accidents, injuries, sick time taken, complaints) are suggestive at best.

Even so, the problem is real but it will be difficult to address. Vila suggests that managers and street cops oppose changing policies that create fatigue, but for different reasons. The culture of policing and the values of being tough crime-fighters hamper acknowledgment that fatigue can be a

problem. Certain policies, such as shift rotation, are considered completely normal and almost immutable. Managers like overtime because it is cheaper, up to a point, and easier than asking city councils to fund a new position or getting the union or PBA to agree to shift changes. Street cops like overtime for the pay, and they are convinced that they can do lots of overtime without their performance being affected. Unless those views change, fatigue management will not be a priority for managers or street cops. Vila argues strongly that departments begin to take fatigue seriously, develop management plans and regulations that set fatigue-controlling standards and rules, stress compliance and monitoring, and develop alertness-assurance mechanisms.

And, of course, this being written by a social scientist, there is also great need for further research.

It will be difficult, after this small book has reached its audience, to ignore fatigue as a problem for policing. The argument is convincing, coherent, empirically supported, informed by a profound understanding of police culture and work, and policy-relevant. The tough part will not be trying to convince managers of the problem, but to get them and their cops to change their habits. If they do not, their exposure to risk, lawsuits, harm to cops and to the public will continue unabated. This is an important argument and book, and managers will ignore it at their peril.

THE GRADUATE PROGRAM

JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The City University of New York

- Master of Arts in Criminal Justice
- Master of Science in Forensic Science
- Master of Arts in Forensic Psychology
- Master of Science in Protection Management
- Master of Public Administration
- Master of Public Administration/Inspector General

Reasons to apply today

- John Jay's global reputation as a leader in criminal justice education and research
- The only college nationwide devoted exclusively to criminal justice and public service
- Faculty internationally recognized as leaders in their fields
- Small class size
- Valuable networking opportunities with public sector officials
- Affordable tuition

With the exciting panorama of New York City as its campus, John Jay combines the finest in scholarship with the best the "Big Apple" has to offer.



Return this coupon or call today for more information

I would like to learn more about the John Jay graduate program. Please send me information on the following

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ Application | ☐ Protection Management |
| ☐ Criminal Justice | ☐ Public Administration |
| ☐ Forensic Science | ☐ Public Administration/Inspector General |
| ☐ Forensic Psychology | |

JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CUNY
Office of Graduate Admissions, 445 West 59th Street, New York, NY 10019
Graduate information (212) 237-8863 or www.jjay.cuny.edu

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Phone (Day) _____ (Evening) _____



Otwin Marenin, Ph.D., is a professor with the criminal justice program in the Washington State University Department of Political Science. He may be reached at otwin@mail.wsu.edu.

Good News!

Looking to enter or advance in the security profession?

Register at John Jay College of Criminal Justice for undergraduate non-degree status and earn a Certificate in Security Management Studies!

The certificate is awarded by the college's Department of Law, Police Science and Criminal Justice Administration upon completion of a total of 15 credit hours. Choose from the required courses Introduction to Security (may be waived based on life experience) and Law for Security Personnel, plus any three of the following: The Investigative Function; Security of Computers and their Data; Methods of Security; Security Management; Emergency Planning, or Seminar in Security Problems. Courses are available on a dual-track day and evening basis.

Qualified applicants are now being accepted! No entrance exams are required, however, applicants must present a high school or equivalency diploma proving graduation as well as transcripts from all colleges previously attended.

For more information, contact Professor Robert Hair, Coordinator, (212) 237-8380. For an application, contact the college Admissions Office, (212) 237-8865, e-mail, admiss@jjay.cuny.edu, or write to: Admissions Office, John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY, 445 West 59th Street, New York, NY 10019.

Gun makers drop lawsuit against HUD

The pact reached between Smith & Wesson and the federal government last April was supposed to be the first chink in the armor of the nation's gun manufacturers. But now the venerable Massachusetts-based gun maker's very survival is at stake, and firearms industry leaders, confident in the Bush administration's lack of interest in pursuing restrictions, have dropped their lawsuit against the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Gun makers said in January they were dropping their suit against HUD and 39 other government officials and municipalities because the new Republican administration was unlikely to support a program favoring Smith & Wesson.

"It is clear that the election of George W. Bush changes the dynamic regarding this pattern of government

abuse coached by President Clinton and quarterbacked by" Clinton's Housing Secretary, Andrew Cuomo, said Robert Delfay, president and chief executive of the National Shooting Sports Foundation, a firearms industry group.

The lawsuit stemmed from an announcement last year by Cuomo and New York State Attorney General Eliot Spitzer, among others, that a coalition was being formed to seek the imposition of a code of conduct on gun manufacturers. The code would force the industry to change the design, distribution and marketing of handguns to make them safer and keep them away from children and criminals.

Smith & Wesson implemented a number of measures, such as installing gun locks on its products and blocking sales of its firearms at gun shows without background checks. In exchange,

the company was promised that it would be dropped from the lawsuits filed by dozens of municipal governments against gun makers. Federal and state officials vowed to give preferential treatment in law enforcement gun purchases to Smith & Wesson and any other manufacturer who signed on.

Alleging that the preferential treatment plan amounted to arbitrary regulation, the gun industry sued Cuomo and others in federal court.

A HUD spokeswoman insisted, however, that the manufacturers dropped their suit not because the plan had not been enforced, as they asserted, but rather because they knew they would fail. "The obvious reason for this retreat is that the gun industry knew they did not have a leg to stand on and it was going to lose," Lisa Macspadden told *The St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

But officials underestimated both the power of the National Rifle Association and of gun owners with regard to Smith & Wesson. While company chief executive Ed Schultz said he had expected a backlash, the response was immediate and overwhelming. The NRA faxed alerts to its more than 3 million members calling the British-owned company a traitor to the Bill of

Rights. Callers jammed the switchboard at the company's Springfield, Mass., headquarters and deluged Schultz with e-mails.

Far from caving in and joining Smith & Wesson, gun makers dug in their heels. The Brazilian-owned Taurus started giving away NRA memberships with every new gun. Despite pleas from the Clinton administration to leave Smith & Wesson alone, it was named in lawsuits by two new cities, according to *Newsweek*.

"They entered into an agreement

that was silly," said the NRA's Bill Powers. "Sooner or later you've got to pay for the mistakes of the past, and they're paying for them."

According to industry analysts, Smith & Wesson's sales are lagging 20 percent behind those of other gun makers. Last summer, Schultz closed the company's plant for two weeks and expected to lay off 120 workers. "This is a critical time for us," said Ken Jorgensen, Smith & Wesson's spokesman. "We need the dealers to sign this in order to go on and do business."

Shoot your mouth off. . .

Have your say on topical issues of the day, by submitting commentaries or letters to the "Forum" section of *Law Enforcement News*. You'll get your views across directly to the most influential readers in policing. For details, e-mail the editor, len@jay.cuny.edu.

Headlines are not enough

Affirmative-action programs looking a little black & blue
How is it a mother
The jury is still out on community policing
It's a mother
Time to rethink academy & field training
Maternity-leave
Police force is too much
Not on police use of excessive force

To do a tough job in changing times, you need timely, comprehensive, straightforward information. For the latest trends and ideas, turn to **Law Enforcement News**. Twenty-two times a year, we'll put you in touch with the thinking of those who are shaping law enforcement policy and practice.

YES! I'm ready for the professional advantage of **Law Enforcement News**. Enter my one-year subscription and bill me just \$28.00. (Return the coupon to LEN, 555 W. 57th Street, New York, NY 10019.)

Name/Title _____

Agency _____

Mailing Address _____

City/State/ZIP _____

Law Enforcement News

A publication of John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY

(1153101)

Police deaths surged in 2000

An increase in the number of shootings and accidental deaths were among the factors that contributed to a rise last year in line-of-duty deaths, according to figures released by the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund and the group Concerns of Police Survivors.

Nationwide, 151 officers were killed in 2000 as compared with 134 in 1999, which was the lowest level recorded since 1965. Causes of deaths cited for the 12.7-percent increase included a jump in the number of fatal shootings — 51 last year as compared to 45 during the previous 12 months.

The accidental deaths included those of Lieut. James R. Haddock of Kissimmee, Fla., who died after a horse he was riding as a trail escort fell and crushed him, and Wichita, Kan., Lieut. John Galvin, who died in the explosion

of 1,500 pounds of old fireworks he was helping to dispose of.

Other line-of-duty deaths included eight motorcycle accidents, seven aircraft accidents, and six officers who died as a result of job-related illnesses. There were also three drownings, three fatal falls, two stabbings, one officer who was beaten to death and one who died after falling from a bicycle during a training exercise. Forty-seven officers died in automobile accidents — the second highest sub-total.

"Officers are finding themselves in dangerous situations driving at high rates of speed and maybe don't have the level of training to navigate a roadway safely under those circumstances," Craig W. Floyd, the chairman of the memorial fund, told *The Associated Press*. "They're paying the price with their lives."

Community prosecution: It's the real thing in DC

Continued from Page 11

never made it past screening. Community prosecutors attended local meetings, worked in the neighborhoods, seeing first-hand the severe impact on the residents, and developed tactics and strategies with the police. Their efforts focused for the first time on outcomes and not outputs. The results were important and significant.

Prosecutors immersed in the police culture became sensitized to important police issues. One point of considerable friction between the prosecutors' office and the police prior to this program was the standard procedure of prosecuting a charge of assaulting a police officer as a simple assault if the injury to the officer was considered minor. Line officers took umbrage at this rule because they could not understand why, when they were punched in the mouth while on duty in uniform, the case was automatically knocked down to a misdemeanor at screening. The officers felt that the prosecutors did not understand the work and, therefore, did not support them. Community prosecutors take a much closer look at these cases. Some cases that in the past would have been papered over as minor offenses are now vigorously prosecuted as felonies.

The team of permanent prosecutors, permanent officers and the community proved very effective. Comprehensive, coordinated responses were employed, where in the past separate and disjointed tactics were used. The prosecutors added participation brought much to the

team. They brought new and previously unknown tactics to the table, including the use of civil sanctions to target problems. They were able to help the police mobilize communities into action. The prosecutors identified and helped bring in other sources to help, like using the Army Corps of Engineers to secure abandoned buildings. The prosecutors became experts on the neighborhood to which they were assigned. The knowledge they gained proved very useful in problem-solving and criminal investigations. The prosecutors, it turned out, sometimes knew more about what was going on than the beat officers.

Did community prosecution change the cultural rift between police and prosecutors? You bet it did. Did they become more effective? For sure. Trust was improved, bonds were built, confidence was restored, credibility was boosted and effective problem-solving teams were created.

Community policing calls for the police to engage in complex activities that address problems as well as their accompanying symptoms. It also means that police departments must broaden the range of problems they address, because there are a number of social problems that result in or are intertwined with crime and disorder. Substantive focus requires that the police do not act alone. They cannot act alone with any degree of effectiveness. It is essential that prosecutors support, assist and become full partners in the police-community team.

Upcoming Events

APRIL

2-3. Police Leadership: Managing the Future. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Virginia Beach, Va.

2-3. Performance Appraisal. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Burlington Twp., N.J.

2-4. Building Skills for Effective Recruiting. Presented by the Public Safety Institute. Orlando, Fla. \$425.

2-4. Practical Applications of Crime Scene Search & Recovery. Presented by the Public Safety Institute. Franklin, Tenn. \$425.

2-6. Internal Affairs, Professional Standards & Ethics. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Richardson, Texas \$495.

2-6. Undercover Drug Operations. Presented by the Public Safety Institute. Orlando, Fla. \$525.

2-6. Interviewing Child Victims & Suspects. Presented by the Delinquency Control Institute. Los Angeles. \$1,000.

2-6. Police/Medical Investigation of Death. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Miami, Fla.

2-6. Less-Lethal Weapons Instructor Certification. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Greer, S.C.

3-4. Use of Force Instructor Course. Presented by the National Criminal Justice Training Council. Harrisburg, Pa. \$350.

3-4. Confidential Informant Operations. Presented by Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training LLC. New Braintree, Mass. \$220.

3-5. Preying on the Soul: Stalking Investigations. Presented by the Public Safety Institute. Orlando, Fla. \$425.

3-14. Police Executive Development. Presented by the Penn State Justice & Safety Institute. University Park, Pa.

4-6. Administering a Small Law Enforcement Agency. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Silver Spring, Md.

4-8. The Leadership Challenge: Redesigning Law Enforcement. Presented by the National Center for Women & Policing. Palm Springs, Calif. \$395.

5. Command Power through Delegation. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. Hampton, N.H. \$95.

9-10. Conference on Assessment Centers

& Selection Process. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. San Diego. \$400.

9-10. Preventing & Reducing Elderly Victimization. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Hudson, N.H.

9-11. Administration, Management & Supervision of FTO Personnel. Presented by the Public Safety Institute. Orlando, Fla. \$425.

9-11. Introduction to Forensic Accounting: Money Laundering Detection & Prosecution. Presented by the Public Safety Institute. Orlando, Fla. \$425.

9-11. Advanced Tactical Management for Commanders & Supervisors. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Alexandria, Va.

9-12. Police Media Relations. Presented by the Public Safety Institute. Orlando, Fla. \$425.

9-12. Planning, Designing & Constructing Police Facilities. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Keene, N.H.

9-13. Crisis Hostage Negotiations II. Presented by the Public Safety Institute. Orlando, Fla. \$575.

9-13. Crime Scene Reconstruction of Shooting Incidents. Presented by the Public Safety Institute. Orlando, Fla. \$525.

10-11. Police Background Investigations

& Selection Process. Presented by Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training LLC. Fort Lee, N.J. \$520.

11-13. Investigative Techniques for New Detectives & Patrol Officers. Presented by the Public Safety Institute. Orlando, Fla. \$425.

12. Mastering Multiple Priorities & Demands. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. Southington, Conn. \$95.

17-20. Bookbags to Holsters: Addressing Crime & Violence in America's Schools. Presented by the Public Safety Institute. Orlando, Fla. \$550.

17-20. Advanced Management Practices. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. Wellesley, Mass. \$395.

18-19. Investigative Techniques. Presented by Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training LLC. Edison, N.J. \$220.

18-20. Cyber Crime Investigations. Presented by the Public Safety Institute. Orlando, Fla. \$425.

18-20. Effective Recruitment Techniques. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Durham, N.H.

19-20. Forensic Medicine for Law Enforcement. Presented by the Public Safety Institute. Orlando, Fla. \$325.

23-24. Less-Lethal Force Options: Concepts & Considerations in the De-Escalation

Philosophy. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Detroit.

23-24. Cultural Awareness: Train the Trainer. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Lakewood, N.J.

23-25. Introduction to Crime Analysis. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Leavenworth, Kan.

23-27. Police Leadership I & II. Presented by the Public Safety Institute. Orlando, Fla. \$525.

23-27. Executive & Dignitary Protection. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Concord, Mass.

23-27. SWAT I: Basic Tactical Operations & High-Risk Warrant Service. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Middletown, N.J.

24-25. Use of Force Instructor Course. Presented by the National Criminal Justice Training Council. Fairfax, Va. \$350.

25-27. Critical Incident Management for Supervisors. Presented by the Public Safety Institute. Orlando, Fla. \$425.

25-27. Eastern Armed Robbery Conference. Presented by the Eastern Armed Robbery Conference and the Raleigh Police Department. Raleigh, N.C. \$100.

26-27. Developing Interpersonal Skills. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Germantown, Tenn.

For further information:

Addresses & phone/fax numbers for organizations listed in calendar of events.

Delinquency Control Institute, P.O. Box 77902, Los Angeles CA 90099-3334. (213) 743-2497. Fax: (213) 743-2313. E-mail: lar@usc.edu Web: <www.usc.edu/dept/spdd/cdi>

Eastern Armed Robbery Conference, P.O. Box 5772, Wilmington, DE 19808-0772. Phone: Sgt. N.D. Gird, (919) 890-3916. Web: <www.earc.org>

Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training, LLC, P.O. Box 822, Granby, CT 06035 (800) 627-5480 Fax: (860) 653-0788. E-mail: dhutch4848@aol.com. Web: <www.patritiweb.com/hlet>

Institute Of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 12000 Alumni Dr., Jacksonville, FL 32224-2678. (904) 620-1PTM Fax: (904) 620-2453. Web: <www.unf.edu/iptm>

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1-800-THE-IACP. Fax: (703) 836-4543.

Justice & Safety Institute, Penn State Uni-

versity 1-800-PSU-TODAY Web: <www.outreach.psu.edu/JusticeSafety>

National Center for Women & Policing, 8105 W. 3rd St., Los Angeles, CA 90048. (323) 651-2532 Fax: (323) 653-2689.

National Criminal Justice Training Council, P.O. Box 1003, Twin Lakes, WI 53181-1003. (262) 279-5735 Fax: (262) 279-5758 E-mail: NCJTC@aol.com Web: <www.lawenforcementexpert.com>

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, P.O. Box 57350, Wellesley, MA 02457. (781) 239-7033. Fax: (781) 237-4724. Web: <www.netlem.com>

Public Safety Institute, University of North Florida, P.O. Box 3071, Orlando, FL 32802-3071 (407) 623-1057 Fax: (407) 623-1059 E-mail: ipm@unf.edu Web: <www.unf.edu/ipm>

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707. (972) 664-3468 Fax: (972) 699-7172. E-mail: slei@swlegal.org

Once it has been determined that additional confinement following time served in prison by convicted sex offenders is civil in nature, then double jeopardy may not be invoked, regardless of the punitive aspects to that confinement or lack of adequate treatment, according to a decision in January by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The 8-1 decision on Jan. 17 overturned a ruling by the federal appeals court in San Francisco, which gave convicted rapist Andre Brigham Young the opportunity to show that his continued civil confinement after the expiration of his criminal sentence 12 years ago was unconstitutional.

Young, who was convicted of six rapes over 30 years, has been held in the state of Washington's Special Commitment Center under the Community

Protection Act of 1990. Young went to federal court for a writ of habeas corpus, arguing that conditions at the center were so punitive and treatment so lacking that it amounted to another criminal sentence. He was released on the grounds of double jeopardy.

The Supreme Court's 5-4 decision in the 1997 case of *Kansas v. Hendricks*, upon which most civil confinement laws were modeled, had left open the prospect that individual defendants might be able to prove that the law was punitive in their cases, but the court's newest ruling slammed the door on such challenges.

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, writing for the majority in *Seling v. Young*, said that the "civil nature of a confinement scheme cannot be altered based merely on vagaries in the implementation of the authorizing statute." Upholding the federal appeals court's ruling would constitute an "end run around the

Washington Supreme Court's decision that the act is civil in circumstances where a direct attack on that decision is not before the court."

Although they joined O'Connor's opinion, Justices Antonin Scalia and David H. Souter also wrote separately to opine that the test of whether a confinement was civil or criminal in nature rested with the intent of the legislature. Those who contend that their civil confinement was unduly punitive can take action by suing the administrators in state court, but not by invoking the Fifth Amendment's double-jeopardy clause.

Justice John Paul Stevens alone dissented, saying, "If conditions of confinement are such that a detainee has been punished twice in violation of the double jeopardy clause, it is irrelevant that the scheme has been previously labeled as civil without full knowledge of the effects of the statute."

Mexico's top court says 'si' to extradition of drug suspect to U.S.

In a precedent-setting break with tradition last month, Mexico's highest court ruled 10-to-1 to allow a Mexican citizen charged as a cocaine kingpin in the United States to be extradited to face American justice.

An unsatisfying extradition arrangement with the Mexican government has long been a sticking point for American authorities, who contend that dozens of Mexican drug traffickers remain at large. Some have suggested that Mexican authorities are paid to protect smugglers either by botching cases or fighting extradition for fear that defendants will testify against them.

On Jan. 18, the Mexican Supreme Court reversed course and ruled that Arturo Páez Martínez could be extradited to California. According to U.S.

officials, Martínez is a member of a 10-man council that serves as a board of directors for the Tijuana-based drug ring run by the Arellano Félix brothers. Páez was arrested at a Tijuana shopping mall in November 1997 and charged by an American grand jury with smuggling 2,200 pounds of cocaine across the border. His case was widely seen as a test of Mexico's willingness to permit extradition.

Oscar Malherbe de León, an accused drug smuggler for the drug cartel led by Juan García Abrego, could also be extradited under a companion ruling by the Mexican high court.

"This decision sets a new precedent," Gabriela Rodríguez Huerta, a professor of international law at the Autonomous Technical Institute of

Mexico, said in an interview with *The New York Times*. "The Supreme Court had maintained the practice of judging Mexicans on Mexican territory. What they've done now is to change their stance, veering from the interpretation they had maintained for years — that they would not proceed with the extradition of Mexicans, perhaps for political reasons."

While American authorities have long sought to have those charged with drug offenses tried on this side of the border, Mexican officials have pointed to their nation's constitution, which emphasizes its sovereignty of state. United States law enforcement authorities, they said, have at times meddled in foreign territory like swagging vigilantes.

Police Chief

City of Tecumseh, MI (population 8,700), progressive, historic, growing community with dynamic organization 30 mi from Ann Arbor. Starting salary \$51K - \$57K, DOQ, defined benefit retirement, SecSec plus benefits. Reports to City Manager.

Responsible for administration/supervision of \$1.3M budget, 14 officers, dispatchers, animal control, crossing guards, DARE & intergovernmental boards representative. Requires MCLES certification, MI driver's license, degree in criminal justice/related field, 10 yrs of progressively responsible experience as a police officer, 5 yrs managerial/supervisory experience or equivalent, proven experience as community command officer and in managing organizational change plus interpersonal relationship skills emphasizing improved community relations & communication skills.

Submit cover letter, resume, salary history & 5 employment references to: Frank Crosby, CM, City of Tecumseh, Police Chief Search, P.O. Box 396, Tecumseh, MI 49286, by March 23, 2001. For questions call (517) 423-2107 ext. 101, or e-mail manager@tecumseh.mi.us.

Forms follow function:

The NYPD gets serious about improving its community-relations function, including new detailed "stop, question & frisk" reporting forms. **Story, Page 1.**

STOP QUESTION AND FRISK REPORT WORKSHEET (COMPLETE ALL CAPTIONS)
FD-364-151A (Rev. 12-00) Retu

Pat. Serial No. _____ Date _____
Period Of Observation _____
Prior To Stop _____
Post Stop _____

Address/Location Of Stop _____

Type Of Location ☐ Inside ☐ Outside ☐ Transit ☐ Moving

Specifically: ☐ Misdemeanor Suspected ☐ Felony Suspected ☐ Other (Specify) _____

Name of Person Stopped _____
Address _____
Appt. No. _____ Telephone No. _____ Date Of Birth _____

Identification ☐ Verbal ☐ Photo ID ☐ Refused

Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female ☐ Other (Specify) _____
Race ☐ White ☐ Black ☐ Hispanic ☐ Asian ☐ Other (Specify) _____
Height _____ Weight _____ Hair _____ Eyes _____ Build _____

Other (Specify: Tobacco, Etc.) _____
Did Officer Explain? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Explain _____
Reason for Stop ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Explain _____

Were Other Persons Stopped? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Explain _____
If Physical Force Was Used: ☐ Hands On Suspect ☐ Hands On Suspect's Property ☐ Drawing Firearm ☐ Using Firearm ☐ Using Baton To Control ☐ Using Baton To Punish ☐ Other (Describe) _____
If Suspect Resisted: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Explain _____
If Suspect Complied: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Explain _____

Was Suspect Arrested? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Explain _____
If Arrested: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Explain _____
If Not Arrested: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Explain _____

Was Person Searched? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Explain _____
If Searched: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Explain _____
If Not Searched: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Explain _____

Was Person Frisked? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Explain _____
If Frisked: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Explain _____
If Not Frisked: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Explain _____

Was Weapon Found? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Explain _____
If Found: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Explain _____
If Not Found: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Explain _____

Was Other Contraband Found? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Explain _____
If Found: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Explain _____
If Not Found: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Explain _____

Offense _____
Arrest No. _____
Summons No. _____
Removal Made By Person Stopped _____

Also in this issue:

"Traffic" splashes the drug war's folly up on the silver screen. **Forum, Page 11.**

What They Are Saying:

"There is nothing sacrosanct that we're not willing to change. This is like the Navy when they put females aboard ships: It's unprecedented."

— Chief Taylor K. Moorehead of the Los Angeles County sheriff's custody division, one of the architects of a comprehensive 30-year, \$1-billion plan to overhaul the sheriff's department. (Story, Page 5.)